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• LAST EDITION

## LUXBURG PLAN FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN UNION IS EXPOSED

Correspondence Between Berlin  
and German Agent in Ar-  
gentina Reveals Scheme for  
League Against United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The duplicity and insincerity of German diplomacy are given further exposure in a mass of cablegrams that passed between the German Legation in Buenos Aires and the Imperial German Government in Berlin, copies of which were given out by Secretary of State Robert Lansing on Thursday. The cablegrams were published simultaneously in Argentina. Those sent by Count Luxburg, the Charge in Buenos Aires, cover the period from July 7 to Sept. 1, 1917, and those from Berlin to the Legation cover the period from July 3 to Sept. 1. There is also one from the Legation to the Chilean Government, pointing out that so long as Chile is neutral Germany will be able to carry out her South American policy after the war, and casting a slur upon Argentina.

The messages of the Charge to Berlin have to do with the complications arising from the attacks of submarines on Argentine shipping. They show that the Charge was profuse in his advice to the home Government concerning the language and tone of communications that would serve to carry Germany's day with the Buenos Aires Government. In one of the cablegrams the Charge refers particularly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina as "a theatrical person who has shown insane cunning in preventing the Charge from interviewing the President." As pointed out by the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, the cablegrams are utterly at variance, both in substance and form, with the terms on which the negotiations were entered into, carried on, and brought to a conclusion. The negotiations had to do, for the most part, with the sinking of the *Toro* and other ships. To diplomats here the messages afford an example of the manner in which Count Luxburg frankly advised his Government what to say and what not to say, in no instance having any regard for sincerity, frankness or truth.

It is anticipated that these exposures will have much to do with influencing public opinion in the Argentine. Congress there, following the expulsion of Count Luxburg after the first exposures of his duplicity in advising that Argentine ships be sunk so that no trace would be left, voted to break relations with Germany, but the President has not signed the resolution. It is understood here.

In publishing these messages, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs has given out the following statement: "The telegrams which appear below are all that the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs received from the Embassy in Washington, of which the translations were made by the Department of State in the United States. There are three telegrams not published, as they allude solely to the republics of Chile and Uruguay. The Government has decided that it should not publish these telegrams, and has delivered them to the respective chancelleries.

"The telegrams show a number of inaccuracies so surprising that no epithet will fit them, as they are at complete variance, both in substance and form, with the terms in which the negotiations were entered into, carried on, and brought to a conclusion."

The texts of the telegrams are as follows:

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 7, or 8, 1917.  
"No. 12. Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a theatrical person, has shown an insane cunning in preventing me from having an interview with the President. He sent me a copy of the note and declared in accordance therewith that Argentina could not consent to all the products of the country being treated as contraband."

"The pressure of North America in regard to shipping iron, coal and paper is great, but not irresistible. What is lacking is strength of will. If the President, whose action it is impossible to foretell, changes his mind, a postponement of the crisis or a settlement is possible."

"If the answer is unsatisfactory there is to be a rupture of relations."

"LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 10, 1917.  
"No. 47. President, in the course of a long interview, protested his friendship for Germany and firm desire for neutrality, in spite of severe pressure. He demanded forbearance for all ships, about six in number, proceeding to the war zone, but conceded that contraband found on board

(Continued on page seven, column one)

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There has been a little more activity on the western and Italian fronts, during the last twenty-four hours. That is to say the raids in the center of the British line have increased somewhat in intensity, whilst determined attacks to break the Italian line have been made without effect. Beyond this there is nothing but news of some fighting with the Russians in the direction of Lake Doiran.

### Gen. Maurice's Review

Says Germans May Initiate Attacks for First Time for Months

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, reviewing the situation in an interview today said the enemy forces had achieved nothing of importance in their big attack on Bullecourt, north of the Cambrai battlefield, and in small attacks at Ypres. In Italy, they were making slow progress in the mountains, but not sufficient to cause undue alarm, since the British and French troops were on the spot and Italy had time to reconstitute the reserves broken up in the retreat.

Moreover, though the snow had been delayed, it was now falling with some severity and the time for considerable operations in the mountains must be considered approaching the end.

The main fact of the situation, General Maurice said, is that the Germans have transferred considerable forces from the east to the west, chiefly, if

(Continued on page two, column six)

## AUSTRALIA VOTES ON CONSCRIPTION

Early Returns in Referendum  
Indicate Negative Vote—  
Soldiers and West Australian  
Results Not Yet Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—The conscription referendum early results indicate a negative vote. The figures up to date, excluding West Australia and the soldiers' vote are against conscription 355,478, for conscription 302,907.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A special cable to the Vancouver World from Sydney, Australia, states that the first returns of the conscription plebiscite gives a majority of 120,000 against conscription with more than 1,000,000 votes remaining. Another 1,000,000 votes remain to be counted, including the soldiers' vote.

The figures in the last referendum gave a majority of 61,000 against conscription. They were 1,146,000 against and 1,085,000 for conscription.

## M. BORET ON FRENCH FOOD SITUATION

PARIS, France (Friday)—The food needs and resources of France for the coming nine months were dealt with before the Senate recently, in a statement by Victor Boret, the Minister of Provisions, in which he pointed out that there was a deficit of 36,000,000 hundredweight in wheat.

"The United States and England will only give us tonnage to supply this deficit if we ration strictly," said the Minister. "For the civilian population I have a stock of only 607,000 hundredweight, or three days' consumption. Oats are no better, and the rations of animals must be reduced. Sacharine will replace in part the sugar ration, next month, and there will be no more sugar for the candy makers or the cake makers."

"France's new bread ration still remains larger than that of many enemy, neutral, and allied countries. The situation in Italy is so critical that I had on one occasion to supply wheat to the Italian Government, and was glad to do it. I am considering new regulations for potatoes, regarding which I shall say nothing as yet lest speculators might profit."

M. Boret concluded by expressing his determination to bring about an intensification of production as well as to enforce the department's restrictions.

## CABINET CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN CHINA

PEKING, China (Thursday)—Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier, is appointed Chief of the Chinese European War Bureau by a Presidential mandate issued today.

General Tuan Chi-jui has been appointed Minister of War in place of Wang Shi-chien.

MEATLESS DAY PLANNED

LONDON, England (Friday)—England will have one meatless day each week after Jan. 1, Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, announced today. On that day no dealers will be allowed to sell meat.

## RESOLUTION IN QUEBEC FAVORS SECESSION

QUEBEC, Que.—A resolution was introduced in the Quebec Legislature today by J. N. Francoeur, deputy for Lotbinder, reading:

"That this House is of the opinion that the province of Quebec would be disposed to accept the rupture of the Federation pact of 1867, if, in the opinion of the other provinces, it is believed that said province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and development of Canada."

## WORKERS TOLD OF VIVISECTION REPORT

Booklet Devoted to Red Cross  
Interests Dismisses Criticisms  
Without Any Effort to Answer  
the Objections Raised

Red Cross workers in Boston, replying to persons who decline to join the organization because of its use of money for vivisection, are using a statement in a booklet called "Publicity," which seeks to dismiss the report by saying it has its foundation in the appropriation of money for medical research in France, but fails to make any answer to objections to vivisection. Immediately preceding this statement in the booklet are instructions for canvassers to absolutely contradict the rumor that Red Cross sweaters are sold in department stores. In making this denial the workers are told they are "safe," although in connection with the vivisection report no such advice is given.

The statement concerning vivisection follows:  
"This yarn has wounded the sensibilities of many good people, and has its foundation in the fact that the Red Cross, on the urgent request and recommendation of General Pershing's medical staff, advanced the sum of \$100,000 for medical research, to meet the new medical and surgical problem presented by gas poisoning and other consequences of a new and barbarous style of warfare and to supply the best forms of relief. The Red Cross was appealed to because it was a relief organization and because it could act without delay, while an appeal to Congress for an appropriation would entail special legislation and its attendant delay."

Many objectors to vivisection recall, in this connection, the statement of Martin Egan, assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council, which confirms the report that the Red Cross is using some of its funds for vivisection. In a letter to Rosemonde Rae Wright of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Anti-Vivisection Society, Mr. Egan stated:  
"Upon recommendation of a group of distinguished American physicians and surgeons serving with the several armies in France, the Red Cross War Council appropriated \$100,000 for general military medical research in France. The appropriation embraces buildings, laboratory equipment and maintenance. Animals are to be used for experimentation, and a small portion of the appropriation expended on this account."

## "Life" on Research Work

New York Magazine Entitles Article  
"Worse Than a Blunder"  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the title, "Worse Than a Blunder," Life, the New York magazine, in its issue of Dec. 20, 1917, publishes the following article, relative to the appropriation by the American Red Cross of \$100,000 for research work in France:

"The American Red Cross has given \$100,000 of its fund to the American Medical Association for research work in France—to include experiments on animals. 'Many hundreds of thousands of the best people in the United States are vigorously opposed to the useless cruelties of vivisection. And now they discover that they are sacrificing time, money and enthusiasm to a practice that violates their very sense of justice and mercy.'

"Can the American Red Cross, as an 'angel of mercy,' afford to do this? 'Angels of mercy' are not engaged in that line of work. It would indeed be a calamity should the American people continue to believe that their money is expended for any such purpose. The work of the American Red Cross is far too precious in its proper field to be weakened by any support, open or secret, of cruelty to animals."

"And what a reward for the Red Cross dog! When too seriously wounded to continue his heroic service, shall he be strapped to the bench for torture?"

The following article is also published in the same issue of the magazine:

All for Naught  
"Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, now Major in the United States Medical Corps, said that his experience at the front had taught him that practical surgery had been wrong—New York World."

"Unless we are greatly mistaken, Dr. Crile is the surgeon who defended the practice of cutting up animals for experiments in surgery, and whose methods revolted humane persons. We remember him as one of many who claimed that a large part of medical wisdom was due to vivisection. 'It is rather too bad now to have Dr. Crile admit that all these experiments have been in vain, and that, in the light of the war knowledge, we shall have to begin all over again.'

"Will he begin all over again on dogs and monkeys?"

## GERMAN RAIDS ON CONVOYS A SIGN OF U-BOAT FAILURE

British Naval Circles Regard as  
Symptomatic Attacks on Ship-  
ping—Fuller Knowledge of  
Submarine Possibilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England. (Thursday)—In naval circles The Christian Science Monitor learns that the revival of German naval activity is considered to be well within the probabilities of the immediate future. This reasoning is based on a fuller comprehension of submarine possibilities and especially limits.

It is obvious that as the moment approaches when the output of new tonnage will overtake and eventually surpass the tonnage sunk Germany, if she is to fulfill her threat against the mercantile marine serving the Allies, on which the fulfillment of so many hopes are based by the Central Powers, must do one of two things, increase her output of submarines or undertake adventures like raiding convoys, sending raiders out to the high seas during the nights of winter darkness and so forth. If, as there are very good grounds for thinking, the output of submarines is at, or almost at, its maximum, Germany must adopt the latter alternative.

Recent convoy raids may, therefore, be symptomatic and prophetic. Many naval students, of course, have not given up the idea that Germany may yet, either as a measure of desperation or as a part of some general naval and military scheme, send out her grand fleet. It is quite possible she might do so in connection with some new scheme for using mine fields and submarines. In major naval engagements, or abortive engagements, Germany, it is noted, has always pursued the same policy, sending out a proportion of her naval fleet as an attractive lure and then bolting behind her mine fields and submarines, hoping to draw the British in upon the latter, and she might try some variation of this leading idea.

In any event, the British navy should be able to deal with the situation, despite the lurid pamphlets which Germany circulates in Spain and elsewhere showing by inartistic diagrams the alleged rapidly declining strength of Great Britain's navy and marine. A correct diagram would, as a matter of fact, be a good piece of British propaganda. The diagram would show the British navy, not only larger after balancing gains against losses, but very much larger. A diagram symbolizing the difference in tonnage between the British and German navies in August, 1914, would have to be doubled probably to indicate the present difference.

As to mercantile tonnage, a diagram representing the decline in the total German tonnage would also probably have to be double the size of that representing the decline in the total British tonnage.

Naval activity in the near future, it is considered possible, might result from the Germans trying their raids on convoys once too often. One probable explanation of the synchronization of the recent German attack on a convoy, with the unfortunate absence of the protecting vessels, is found in the view that Germany's destroyers lie in hiding behind innumerable islands off the Scandinavian coastline and are informed of the position and strength of the convoys by scouting submarines.

If a convoy is well guarded the German destroyers remain quietly where they are. If, by any fluke, it is unguarded or weakly protected, the German destroyers leap out on their prey. This explanation at any rate shows how these raids can be accounted for, quite apart from any possible treachery. The remedy is a sufficiency of anti-submarine scouting vessels and similar craft and the more of these America and the allies can scrape together, the better.

A feature of the present war has been the number of freak vessels built by Great Britain for special purposes and often highly successful. Germany has also built her freaks and the term might be applied to destroyers and other vessels she has built with exaggerated insistence on speed. These vessels are built for speed to achieve specific limited purposes and speed is in part attained by building them to carry only such a quantity of war matériel and fuel as will enable them to carry out their job immediately. When they have attempted their job they must turn at once, whatever the result, for unlike the British vessels, they cannot remain out for a lengthy period in a distant part of the seas. These German vessels are, of course, useless for long distance work.

Regarding the possibility of German high seas raiding efforts, the Allies will have the benefit of American activity near their waters and Germany will have the disadvantage that the neutral world, especially in South America, has diminished considerably. Germany, however, must do something to face the fact that with Great Britain divided into areas and now organized for shipbuilding as it is, the British output of new tonnage must, at no distant date, itself exceed the tonnage sunk, leaving American building out of the count.

## FACTORY FOR NAVAL AIRCRAFT COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia navy yard has been completed, at a cost of \$1,000,000. Secretary Daniels has announced. Two thousand skilled workmen are needed immediately to put the plant in full operation. Machinists of all kinds are required to make and assemble aeroplane parts. Trained wood-workers also are needed.

## POWER TO CLOSE SALOONS IS SEEN

Officials Believe Authority  
Vested in United States Gov-  
ernment Is Ample to Shut  
Down All the Liquor Places

Under the broad powers vested in the United States Government officials, it is believed in certain official quarters at the Massachusetts State House that there is ample and unquestionable authority for closing the saloons, or reducing the number of such places during the war, in order to relieve the fuel situation, rather than force schools and churches to close.

The disposition is manifest to consider that saloons might well come within the classification of non-essential industries or businesses which is expected to be promulgated in Washington soon with a view to curtailing the use of the depleted fuel supplies.

Detailed attention, it is understood in Boston, is now being given by the national fuel administration to restricting the use of fuel for purposes not essential to the effective prosecution of the war. Whether the question of reducing the number of saloons and like places where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail is being seriously considered at Washington is not known by officials here. They are reluctant about making public their opinion on the subject in advance of the decision of the national administration.

One authority expressed the view that it seems anomalous to permit the public schools, and like constructive agencies, to be closed down for any considerable length of time to help fuel economy, while at the same time permitting such non-essential establishments as public drinking places to consume the dwindling stocks of coal.

The opinion was voiced that the present outlook does not indicate the necessity of closing the schools for any considerable period, it being understood that some arrangement can be made whereby the education of the children will not be neglected. Others expressed themselves to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

Daniel A. Poling said, "I have just returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where it is reported that 75,000 are out of work largely owing to coal shortage, and that all public schools, up to the grade of high schools, are shut down to conserve the little coal that is left. All the way home I saw saloons lighted up. It takes vast quantities of coal to heat and light these places, and it takes more to manufacture beer. To allow this to go on at this time when coal is needed for industries, for the maintenance of our military machine and the comfort of the people at home, is a crime. The first step is immediately to withdraw all coal from use by the beer interests which not only waste it, but which destroy the efficiency of workers."

Charles H. Weyand, field-secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, said, "To leave saloons lighted and heated until 11 o'clock at night, and at the same time propose the curtailment of transportation to save coal, is folly. 'This proposal is simply another example of that hesitancy which conservation managers are accustomed to show when expected to ask the brewery and saloon interests to do what is right and fair to the people.'

"Conservators should come out and ask the saloon-men to use the same measure of sacrifice demanded of home-makers and workers. Why should conservators go to the extreme of asking mothers to withhold sugar from their children, while making no appeal to drinkers to curtail their alcoholic rations. The place to begin to curtail is the place where we begin to waste. It is pretty hard to get the people to join in forwarding the program of conservation while all around them they see the waste of the beer-sellers."

Herman W. Shaw, treasurer of the Bay State Cotton Company, said, "I do not approve of the proposal to curtail transportation to save coal. I provided that my understanding of the proposal is correct. We need transportation and should not begin conservation of fuel at that point. It is more reasonable to ask those engaged in unnecessary business to curtail first."

Rabbi Harry Levi was another to declare himself in favor of closing the saloons at least a few hours each day to help conserve the coal supply. He mentioned that the country is at war, and that industries not contributing to the success of the war should be curtailed. He termed the liquor business as one of the "comparative luxuries." He did not consider it an infringement upon the rights of the saloon because in war time the rights of the individual must be subordinated to that of the State.

Elimination of the saloon altogether was advocated by the Rev. George R. (Continued on page four, column five)

## VISCOUNT ISHII TALKS IN TOKYO

No Longer Any Questions Be-  
tween Japan and the United  
States With Regard to China

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—"We sailed on a voyage of discovery, in search of treasure, and we found it," Viscount Ishii said at a banquet in honor of 200 Americans and Japanese, including the members of the mission to the United States, the American Ambassador, and embassy officials.

"I am happy to inform you that there are no longer any questions between Japan and the United States, regarding China."

Viscount Ishii further said that the mutual declarations regarding China made by the United States and Japan, at any time, neither should they, of any consideration, give offense, for where no offense was intended none should be given. There was no suggestion of interference with China, her policies or her Government, in the recognition of the fact that Japan has special interests in China.

Expressing his inability to understand why the Chinese should take umbrage, as they had frequently themselves expressed their sense of the unique relationship of China and Japan, Viscount Ishii expressed his expectation that the Chinese would change their view. With unbroken tranquility in eastern Asia guaranteed Japan's and China's undivided energy should be directed toward strengthening the forces now struggling in the common cause, which China also had espoused.

## COAL SHORTAGE RELIEF EXPECTED

Members of Massachusetts Fuel  
Administration See Indications  
of Gradual Release From the  
Existing Conditions

Gradual relief from the coal shortage in New England is expected by the members of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration, who received word today from James J. Storow, State Fuel Administrator, that he had made arrangements for a meeting with the Railroad War Board in Washington for tomorrow, when plans for rushing coal by rail will be considered. Those in touch with the situation see several signs of encouragement. Among these are the better travel conditions which have aided transportation both by land and water and the voluntary curtailment of coal demands by the Northwest States.

Two barges reached Boston today with coal from New York, one barge containing 900 tons of bituminous for the Bay State Street Railway, to be discharged at Quincy, and the other having 1200 tons anthracite for local use.

While reduction of street car service and curtailment of school sessions is expected to save much coal, many believe that such radical steps may be done away with soon, although it is admitted that the relief promised is but temporary. Henry I. Harriman, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, expresses the opinion that conditions have been greatly exaggerated. He says that there is no reason for a "panic," especially when it is considered that the household which burns anthracite is not so much affected as the munition and shipbuilding plants which depend on soft coal.

Several barges are known to be on the way to New England and at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, a special spur track has been laid to rush coal to the shops as soon as it arrives. One barge carrying 3200 tons is expected at Quincy where 1600 will go to the Bay State Street Railway and the rest to Squantum. Another sign of relief is the steady influx of coal cars in (Continued on page four, column three)

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE STATES AGAIN THE ALLIED WAR AIMS

Restoration and Reparation Still  
Demanded of Germany and  
Must Be Fulfilled—Jerusalem  
Not to Revert to Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George made a contribution to the definition of the allied war aims, in the House of Commons yesterday, when the House adjourned for Christmas. The importance attached to his speech, which was expected to review the whole war situation, including the man-power problem, was indicated by the crowded appearance of the House and the strangers' galleries.

The Premier opened on the food shortage, attributable largely, he said, to the needs of Great Britain's allies, who had to be assisted. He warned big multiple shops, with large stores, that they must make arrangements to eliminate the holding of food, or the Government would have to undertake distribution themselves. The shortage was the fault, "nearly entirely," of distribution.

On the shipping position, the Premier said that the losses were less by hundreds of thousands of tons than the Government's early-in-the-year anticipations, a result attributable to the naval anti-submarine efforts. The shipping estimates which he gave the House in August had not been realized mainly because ships ordered in America had been taken by the American Government. That was no loss to the Allies, but they had also failed to get sufficient steel and labor for the available British shipyards, a situation they were rapidly remedying.

The Admiralty chart showed that the allied shipping losses reached their maximum in June, subsequently falling steadily and steeply. Destruction of German submarines had ascended steadily and steeply throughout the year. Moreover, the shipping controller's efforts had been so efficient that a decline of 20 per cent in British tonnage had only produced a decline of 6 per cent in imports.

On the military situation the Premier recalled the hopes built on the conjoint offensive of this year, adding that he attributed their disappointed hopes entirely to the Russian breakdown. Despite great achievements in France and Flanders, therefore, the campaign as a whole had not realized their expectations.

The military successes at Baghdad and Jerusalem, he said, would, however, have a permanent effect on the world's history. These two events, rightly or wrongly increased British prestige, more than anything else in the war. The capture of Jerusalem had most profoundly impressed the whole civilized world. In the seven years war, in which the present belligerents were nearly all engaged, the battles remembered were not the great fights in Europe, but Plassy and the Heights of Abraham, and so it would be, he held, in this war.

Among the events which would occupy a conspicuous place in history were the Russian revolution, the position of which depended on what the Russians themselves did in the next six weeks or two months; America's entry, the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine, with the emancipation of the Arabs, one of the most gifted of the world's races, from centuries of Turkish domination, and finally the setting up at Versailles of the actual machinery of a league of nations, where the nations had met to discuss, not merely naval and military problems, but finance, shipping, food, and other things essential to the nation's life. The institution had proved a conspicuous success. The general staffs used it freely, and it had enabled the machinery of allied action to work much more smoothly.

The Premier then paid a tribute to Sir Henry Wilson, as one of the ablest minds in any European army, gifted with a rare attribute of imagination,

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and as organizer of the transport of the first British expeditionary force.

Turning to the Italian situation, the Premier said that the celerity of the British and French help had greatly surprised the enemy and had greatly encouraged Italy, whose scattered soldiers were already voluntarily returning to fight. The diversion of troops to Italy had thrown an additional strain on the British and French, however, and a Russian armistice had been negotiated.

The stipulation by Russia about the non-removal of troops from the east was a "scrap of paper." A further call on the British man-power was necessary, involving a call upon protected men in the scheduled trades, but first the Government would consult with the unions concerned, in accordance with their pledge.

Discussing future prospects, the Premier mentioned, among German difficulties, that the German workman, owing to food scarcity, had so deteriorated that his output had been reduced by 33 per cent, as compared with the first year of the war. Germany was exhausting her resources. France had lost heavily; Italy had not endured losses comparable with Austria's. British permanent losses were not one-fourth or one-fifth those of Germany. Leaving Japan, India and China out of account, the reserves of Great Britain and the Dominion, France, Italy and the United States were more than double those of Germany and her allies. Given time and tonnage, that would tell, and the enemy knew it.

Turning to war aims, the Premier repudiated the idea that he had not defined British war aims, and quoted from his Glasgow speech the demands for the restoration of conquered territory, with full reparation.

Russia's separate negotiations meant that she must be responsible for the terms she exacted for her own territory, and disposed of all question of Constantinople. He quoted his statement that the future of Mesopotamia would depend on the peace conference, except that it could never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks. The same applied to Armenia. He had also said that the German colonies must be left to the peace conference, except that the wishes of their peoples must be regarded as the dominant factor.

These aims the Government stood by. The Premier pointed out, whether in Mesopotamia or Palestine, in the east or in the west, they had not conquered a single yard of territory where there was a German population, where the population belonged to the governing race. At Glasgow he demanded security and victory, without which a league of nations would be a hollow farce.

He quoted his attitude to Germany demoralized and Germany dominated by Prussian militarism, and added, "I said these things 12 months ago, and there has been no response from Germany or even from the British pacifists."

Mr. Asquith followed the Premier.

## Various Questions Raised

### Important Figures Are Supplied as to Convoys Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil was asked in the House of Commons, today, whether von Kuehlmann was able to correspond with a lady of high lineage in England under cover of a neutral dispatch bag. He replied he had no knowledge of this matter which he was reluctant to believe, and asked for any information.

Questioned on the convoy system, the Shipping Controller's deputy replied that the general result of the convoy system of all cargoes, homebound bound for the United Kingdom, during September and October, showed 3 per cent were lost, of which 1 per cent represented food. In November, only 2 per cent were lost, of which 45 per cent were food ships.

Regarding the Halifax disaster the answer was made that the loss of life on British vessels was very serious, about two-thirds of the crews of five British ships being lost. Asked as to possible inclusion of the Foreign Secretary in the War Cabinet, Mr. Bonar Law replied that this was not considered necessary, as he was always present when foreign policy questions were discussed.

## FREIGHT CAR RELIEF PROMISED OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A sufficient number of freight cars in which to ship feed to southwestern Oklahoma has been promised by the Federal Car Commission to relieve the situation in that section, according to a telegram received from Senator T. P. Gore by Frank P. Gault, president of the State Board of Agriculture.

The farmers of southwestern Oklahoma failed to raise enough feed to meet their needs, and, as a result of the car shortage, were unable either to get corn for their stock or procure cars to ship them to other sections. The cars are to be distributed under the supervision of the Oklahoma State Marketing Commission, and only enough feed will be sent to each county to meet immediate needs.

## AUSTRIAN SOCIETY PLEDGES LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

BILOXI, Miss.—The Austrian Slavonic Society of Biloxi, which is composed of several hundred Austrians, has issued a statement that it will vouch for the loyalty and the good behavior of all of its members, as well as of all Austrians in and around Biloxi, toward the United States.

## UKRAINE REJECTS BOLSHEVIST DEMAND

### Refuses to Accept Terms of Ultimatum—Gen. Tcherbacheff Commanding Ukrainian, South-west and Rumanian Armies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Ukraine has categorically rejected the Bolshevik ultimatum, General Tcherbacheff is reported to be commanding the Ukrainian, South-west, and Rumanian armies in conjunction with the Ukrainian Rada, which indicates a new situation.

Mr. Trotsky has notified the French Ambassador in an interview that peace negotiations would be suspended instantly if the Germans declined the preliminary "no annexations or indemnities and self-determination formulas."

## Much Political Activity

### Reports Show German Attitude Toward Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Reports from enemy countries show much political activity in connection with the Russian position. These reports make no reference at present to any attitude of reserve toward the Bolshevik Government. The Germans, it would be inferred, are too anxious to set in motion peace negotiations, which they hope will spread elsewhere. It might be assumed, also, that another reason for German haste is the desire to free themselves completely in the East.

Support for this view might be quoted from the Frankfurter Zeitung, which anxiously quotes von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff as having said they will use the force released from the East in another place, and Count von Cernin as having similarly spoken regarding the Austro-Hungarian forces.

On the other hand, Mr. Trotsky has so far insisted on enemy troops remaining in their position, and, as to German troops, the eastern front for some time has been merely an easterly rest depot for them.

It is obvious, however, that both the military and political situation is in rapid movement.

## Constituent Assembly Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik News Agency admits that Rostoff is in Cossack hands and that the Constituent Assembly returns to far leave them in a minority, 105 Bolsheviks to 192 Social Revolutionaries and 31 of other parties, including 11 Cadets.

A statement is issued entirely recognizing the national Ukrainian Republic, though sharply requesting the Rada to end disorganization, attempts on the front to bar the passage of troops to the Don, Ural and elsewhere, and to cease disarming the Red Guards in Ukraine, a satisfactory reply being demanded within 48 hours on a threat of war. In Tiflis, a government of commissioners for the Caucasus has been formed.

Mr. Trotsky has freed the Austro-German war prisoners in the Borovitch district in Novgorod from compulsory labor.

## Ukraine a Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Reports from Russia state that Ukraine has declared itself a Democratic Republic. The Ukrainian troops occupy Odessa arsenal and the telegraph station, the Bolsheviks still holding the port and bombarding the towns with naval guns. The Bolsheviks are advancing on Kiev. Mr. Trotsky's gullotine speech has roused considerable feeling.

## Russo-Japanese Treaty Issued

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The text of a secret Russo-Japanese treaty, dated March 3, 1916, providing for an offensive alliance of those two powers against any other power attempting political supremacy in China, was made public by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today. The statement said it was believed this particularly referred to the United States.

The treaty was signed by Mr. Sazonoff and Baron Motono, Japanese Minister to Russia, who later became Foreign Minister. It expires in July, 1921.

## Austria-Hungary and Russia

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An Austro-Hungarian delegation, representing all branches of the Government and headed by an officer of the Foreign Office, Dr. von Hempel, left for Petrograd yesterday to arrange further armistice details, a dispatch from Vienna stated today. They will meet a commission of Russians.

## Don Cossacks and the Bolsheviks

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Proposals for a cessation of civil war, but with the emphatic demand that the Bolsheviks do not interfere with affairs in the Don region and that a new national government be immediately formed, were made in a communication received today from General Kaledin, hetman of the Don Cossacks.

The Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Bolshevik Government, made the message public without comment. The newspaper Isvestia has published letters from Kaiser Wilhelm to the Russian Tsar, written in the summer of 1914, in which the German Emperor blamed England for harboring anarchists, and proposed a joint protest by other European nations. The newspaper alleged that the

visit of a British squadron to Russia about that time was for the purpose of strengthening the ultra-liberal Party in Russia.

## Britain Declines to Comment

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Foreign Office late today refused comment on a report printed by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung that the Entente Powers had accredited legations to Ukraine, which is seeking independence from the Russian Bolshevik rule.

## DEMAND THAT THE SCHOOLS BE OPEN

### Dr. Anna Shaw Says That Neither Coal Shortage Nor War Emergency Is Sufficient Reason for Closing Single One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A nation of illiterates is threatened if America's schools are closed on account of coal shortage, or for any other reason, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw warned today.

Aroused by reports from Boston, Baltimore and elsewhere that schools are greatly extending holiday recesses and may have to close altogether for lack of coal, Dr. Shaw, speaking as chairman of the National Defense Council woman's committee, called upon the women of the nation to "rise and put an end to this menace at once."

She accused American industries of inducing children to leave school and enter mills and factories, and declared sinister influences are at work to undermine America's school progress. Absolutely nothing—coal shortage, war emergency or anything else—is an excuse for closing a single school, Dr. Shaw said.

Pointing out that America's women are helping to fight by enlisting in offices, shops, factories, mills and fields, she declared them privileged to insist that every child labor law be enforced, compulsory school attendance invoked and the buildings kept open and properly heated.

"I beg of them not to forget to watch the schools, to watch them as they never did before, and under no circumstances allow anything to persuade them to consent to having them closed."

"Excuses will be forthcoming in an effort to justify the closing. Even now the shortage of coal is being put forward in certain sections for that purpose. Such a contingency can only result in the calamity of throwing on the streets those children who have no comfortable homes and child degeneracy will ensue."

"The industries of the country are making constant inroads on the schools, using every possible argument to induce children to leave and go into factories and mills."

"We have grown accustomed to pleas not to impose upon future generations the burden of a great war debt; but to my mind it is more imperative that we do not jeopardize the democracy for which we are fighting by imposing upon the nation an ignorant and illiterate citizenship which will become a greater menace to the liberties of the people than all the financial debt of war."

"We have grown accustomed to pleas war associates. England waited too long and has been forced to adopt rigorous measures to save her children. Let us begin now, before it is too late. The war has not yet called enough men to make it excusable to exploit our children."

## BOY SCOUT MILITARY TRAINING RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Military Training Commission, which has charge of the enforcement of the law providing military training for not more than three hours a week between September and June for boys between 16 and 18 years of age, inclusive, has announced that it will accept membership in the Boy Scouts of America as equivalent to the training to be given under that law.

The corps of cadets, organized under the law, will be divided into a farm, industrial, scouting and military training unit. The scouting unit will be made up of boys, subject to the law, who regularly participate in scout activities and who are actually receiving, as scouts, the instruction and training required by the law and the rules laid down by the commission.

## KANSAS FARM BANK LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

SANTA FE, N. M.—The Federal Farm Land Bank at Wichita, Kan., up to Dec. 1 of this year, had made loans to New Mexico farmers totaling \$1,000,000, according to an announcement made here by farm land appraisers, representing the Wichita bank. Applications for loans pending from New Mexico total about \$2,000,000 more.

## SCHOOL WORK COMMENDED

PORTLAND, Ore.—A telegram from Monmouth to the Oregonian says that the administration office of the normal school there is in receipt of a communication from E. H. Burnham of the United States Bureau of Education, giving praise for the school's department of rural education which includes the classroom work in the normal itself, and a system of rural schools in South Polk county. Mr. Burnham declared the system here is the most highly rated of any covered in his visit from Maine to Oregon.

## CHANGE IN AYER HOLIDAY ORDERS

### Sixty Per Cent of Soldiers at Camp Devens Are to Be Granted 24-Hour Furloughs in Groups of Fifteen Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Sixty per cent of the soldiers stationed here will be given 24-hour furloughs in groups of 15 per cent during the holiday season, the first leaving tomorrow morning. When this group returns the second is to leave and so on until the entire number have been given leave. This amendment to the previously announced schedule was made public at divisional headquarters today.

Fifteen per cent of the 60 per cent, comprising those living the farthest from camp will be given four days leave over the holiday season, and of the remaining 45 per cent those residing the longest distance will be given 30 hours leave. The men will draw lots to see in which quota they go on leave. The entire 60 per cent will be chosen by the merit system which is in vogue here.

A number of men, apparently dissatisfied with the previous arrangement to allow 15 per cent of the men to go home, have left camp without permission. It was said these men were homebound. Officials here say that they will be severely dealt with when they are apprehended. Maj. J. M. Wainwright, acting chief of staff, points out that in war time there is no limit to the penalty that may be imposed for being absent without leave.

It is estimated that more than 1200 telegrams from friends and relatives of the men in the service have been sent to New England representatives in Congress, protesting against requiring the men to remain in camp.

All the civic organizations working in the welfare of the soldiers here are planning many events for the entertainment of the men who are not going home Dec. 25. A 40-foot Christmas tree is being erected on Boulder Hill to be the scene of one of the entertainments.

Four teams from the thirty-third depot brigade participated in a field day yesterday, first of a series of similar affairs planned for the regiments of the men in the service. The men were given the afternoon off duty, and forming at their headquarters, they marched behind a band of music to the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium where the events were held. Eight military games afforded an interesting pastime, and the men showed much interest and enthusiasm. At the next meet all the depot brigades companies will compete.

An order has been issued requiring all men of the cantonment to wear aluminum identification tags, bearing the name and organization of the wearer. These are about the size of a half dollar and must be worn at all times.

Winter sports in the cantonment are popular with the men, and yesterday a check sufficiently large to purchase 25 toboggans was received from a group of young women composing the John Hancock Group of the Special Aid Society.

Another gift was a box filled with copies of "The Man Without a Country," which was received from Maj. H. L. Higginson of Boston, and sent through the offices of the northeastern army department. The books will be distributed among the Maine and New Hampshire men.

The pioneer platoons of each regiment will go into the trenches on Jan. 2, 1918, to begin their real intensive training. Members of the ammunition train of motor truck company three, are receiving daily gallery practice in target shooting.

Several substantial donations of clothing have been received from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Society of Ward 18, Dorchester.

Company B of the three hundred and second machine gun battalion had a holiday celebration last night. The organization is largely composed of Lowell men and more than 200 guests were present.

## Store for Radio School

A ship's store, where students of the Harvard Radio School may secure all sorts of small articles to meet their needs is to be opened in the basement of Hastings Hall, and will be in charge of Assistant Paymaster L. F. Supple.

At most of the naval stations a department of this kind is maintained and articles are sold at the lowest possible figure. The store is operated by consent of the Government, and by availing themselves of its service, the men realize an appreciable saving.

## Lawyers Giving Free Aid

Fully 650 lawyers of the Boston bar have volunteered their services in assisting registrants under the Selective Service Act to fill out their questionnaires, and in each of the 25 districts of Boston, men of all nationalities are being given assistance both day and night.

Already a quarter of the time allotted for registration has elapsed, and probably not more than 5 per cent of the registrants have prepared their questionnaires. The advisory board desires registrants to realize that if questionnaires are not properly filled out within seven days after they were mailed, registrants are in grave danger of being inducted at once into military service with no opportunity of claiming deferred classification for dependency of wife, children or relatives, or any other cause.

## Recruits in All Branches

All branches of the service received recruits yesterday, the navy making

the best record with 14 enlistments. The army recruiting station took in five men, and the marine corps one. There were also five enlistments in the staff reserve corps, and the British-Canadian recruiting mission enlisted 11 men.

Chief Boatwain John P. O'Neill of the naval recruiting station says there is an idea prevalent that enlistments in the regular navy have ceased but this is not so, for men physically fit, who secure from their selection boards certification they are not actually required for the current draft, will be accepted.

Lieut. H. L. Baker is receiving enlistments for the twenty-third engineer highway regiment at 84 State Street. Men between the ages of 33 and 40 years are eligible if they have had construction experience. The Government will pay as high as \$50 per month to dependents if necessary, in addition to the pay of the enlisted men.

## Ft. Revere Entertainment

A holiday entertainment will be given at Ft. Revere, Hull, on Dec. 26, by the coast artillery auxiliary of which Maj.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard is president. About 500 men are stationed here, and gifts will be presented each as a feature of the affair.

The coast artillery fund now amounts to \$1,775.08, and donations are being received by Capt. Charles H. Lawrence at the South State Armory. At the present time there is special need of donations of gloves, sweaters and mufflers, also suitable reading matter.

## SIGNOR NITTI ON ITALIAN FINANCE

### Minister of the Treasury Says All Property Must Be "Consecrated to the War"

ROME, Italy (Friday)—"All the property we possess individually and nationally must be consecrated to the war," declared the Minister of the Treasury, Signor Nitti, in making his annual statement to the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. "The people must be convinced of this solemn fact. They must also economize, must get along with the least possible, must subscribe to the war loans, and must understand that whoever refuses credit to the Government, will among other things automatically increase the amount of paper money, increase the cost of living, and decrease the value of Italy's money abroad."

"The great faith that Italy's people have in her future is shown by the fact that the savings deposits have increased 1,500,000,000 lire during the last year and that there is also plenty of capital available for private industry. It is true that during October there was panic, but it was largely limited to the bank depositors in the districts near the invaded territories. "We are now enduring trying hours, and others are coming, but they will be met with the spirit of sacrifice."

The estimates for 1917-1918 show an increase of 8,333,333,333 lire above the normal government expenses of 3,000,000,000 lire, with an income of 4,750,000,000 lire.

The Minister said that Italy had spent from November, 1916, to October, 1917, 15,750,000,000 lire, of which the sum of 8,500,000,000 lire was obtained by various loans and 6,250,000,000 by extraordinary means.

Although the nation's income has been reduced through lack of the money formerly spent by tourists, the reduction of remittances from the savings of emigrants and in receipts from exports while there has been a constant drain upon the treasury for war purchases in the United States and elsewhere the country's metallic reserve is larger now than during the period of Italy's neutrality. The reserve now stands at 1,740,000,000 lire, an increase of 85,000,000.

Signor Nitti pointed out that the "favorable economic situation enjoyed by neutral countries, such as Holland and Sweden, did not indicate a favorable economic situation for them, but was due to the precarious political situation and the enormous increase in the cost of living."

## A NEW AMERICAN DEPARTMENT IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Friday)—A new American department in the French Government, of which Jules Cambon, formerly Ambassador to the United States, will be the director, has been formed to assist M. Clemenceau in giving direct attention to the requirements of the American expeditionary force and any other American activities in France.

M. Cambon will represent the Premier in all dealings with the highest American representatives. In the new department will be a central office of orders and buying for the American army, which will be under the direction of M. Ganne, who was with André Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States. This office will perform the work for Americans in France that the American Government is doing for the French in the United States.

## KNITTING COURSE FOR COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As soon as five knitting machines ordered by New York University arrive, both men and women of the student body and faculty will be instructed in sock knitting. Dr. Augustine P. Munn-Recht, dean of women, states that a pound of wool makes four pairs of socks, and as 100 pounds of wool have been purchased, it is expected that the university will turn out the full number of socks. Dr. Munn-Recht has set 1300 pairs as the minimum amount to be knit by the first of the year.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

not entirely, to France and Flanders. The transference has taken two forms, complete divisions, and men combed out from the Russian front to replace losses in the west. Together these have provided a considerable accretion, yet the Germans are a long way from being superior in forces to France and ourselves.

The General thought it unlikely that the Russians could tell whether the Germans transferred troops or not. He mentioned also that the 3000 Russians in Mesopotamia had volunteered to remain with General Marshall.

In conclusion, General Maurice remarked that with the accretion to their forces from the east the time was approaching when, for the first time for many months, the Germans might initiate attacks apart from counter-attacks. He therefore emphasized the importance of difference which must exist between the Allied communications issued following a successful advance and those issued when the Allies had to give ground. In the former case the arrangements include preparations for counting prisoners and guns taken. In the latter no preparations for reporting immediately guns and prisoners are possible. Even when after many days, perhaps, the commander is able to gather his stragglers and definitely ascertain his missing, he cannot tell how many are killed, and how many are prisoners until reports come months later, perhaps from German prisoners of war camps. Hence the unsatisfactory nature of communications after a reverse should not be attributed to the slightest lack of frankness by the authorities or a desire to slur over their non-success.

## Italians Recapture Positions

ROME, Italy (Friday)—"At Asolone and east of the Brenta, we deprived the enemy troops of a considerable portion of the gains they made on Tuesday," declared today's official statement.

## Strong German Attack

PARIS, France (Friday)—A German raid, paralyzing almost of the nature of a highly localized attack, was repulsed around St. Quentin, at a point east of Fayet, today's official statement reported.

The statement also detailed artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, at Fleury, Hartmannswillerkopf and Thann.

## "Nothing Special" to Report

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig had "nothing special" to report from the British front today.

## Violent Italian Attacks

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Violent Italian attacks in the neighborhood of Monte Pertica and Monte Solarolo were all repulsed, today's German official statement says.

The attack around Monte Pertica was a counter-offensive in which seven separate attacks were made against the heights. All broke down under heavy losses.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Italian front: Repeated Italian counter-attacks against our newly won positions on Monte Pertica were repulsed. Between Tomba Ridge and the Piave, on both sides of Montello, there were lively artillery duels. Between the Brenta and the Piave, since Dec. 11, we took prisoners 270 Italian officers and 8120 men.

An earlier official communication says:

Western theater—Army group of Prince Rupprecht: In isolated sectors on the Flanders front, on the south bank of the Scarpe, and near Moeuvres and Graincourt, there was lively artillery fighting in the afternoon.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—After a bold attack northeast of Craonne a storming detachment brought in a number of French prisoners.

Eastern theater—There is nothing to report. Macedonian theater—On both sides of the Vardar there was lively artillery fighting.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official report issued on Thursday reads as follows:

The enemy troops raided one of our posts early on Thursday morning northeast of Hargicourt and this afternoon under cover of fog succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts east of Messines. Other hostile raiding parties attempted to approach our lines during the day northeast of Armentieres and north of the Menin road, but were driven off by our fire. We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun.

A few other prisoners were taken and many casualties inflicted on the enemy forces in the course of patrol encounters last night southeast of Cambrai. Our own and the enemy artillery was active today in the Bullecourt sector. The hostile artillery has shown increased activity southeast of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

The two artillery groups were moderately active along the whole front, the cannonading being more spirited in the region of Caucourt Wood. In Loraine a powerful German attack, preceded by a violent bombardment, against our trenches north of Reillon completely failed. The enemy

forces left many men on the ground. In Upper Alsace we repulsed a serious surprise attack which the enemy forces attempted against our positions at Gluckerswald, southwest of Altkirch. On Wednesday German airplanes dropped bombs in the region of Dunkirk and Calais. Four persons were killed and ten wounded.

Eastern Theater, Dec. 19.—In the neighborhood of Lake Doiran the artillery activity was quite marked. British troops carried out a raid and captured some prisoners. In the region of the lakes Russian troops dispersed enemy reconnoissances.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office issued the following statement on Thursday:

Between the Brenta and the Piave, after artillery preparation lasting for a long time the enemy troops attacked on Wednesday afternoon on Monte Tasson-Col-del Orso, but were completely driven back, suffering severe losses. A detachment which later attempted to storm Hill 1601 of Monte Solarolo was promptly repulsed by our fire.

In the Concel Valley, the enemy forces employing much artillery, attacked a redoubt, but did not succeed in occupying it. On the Asiago plateau there have been frequent duels and greater artillery activity. At Sasso Rosso, on the left of the Frenziella Valley, an attack against one of our advanced posts was repulsed and a few prisoners captured.

At Piave Vecchia and south of Gradenigo the local activity was very intense. Several new hostile attempts to cross the river were frustrated. At Quattro Case, the bridgehead of Cavazzuccheria, there were brisk encounters between advanced posts. At Cortellazzo the enemy troops attacked in force our bridgehead, but our gallant troops drove them back and captured 35 prisoners.

## SALARY INCREASES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Increases in the salaries of teachers and janitors of Providence public schools are now under consideration by committees of the City Council and the school committee meeting jointly. The teachers declare that textile workers, factory employees, railway operatives and scores of other workers in various branches of industry are receiving better pay than the teachers.

## PRISON CANVAS MILL



## PROCEEDINGS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Particulars Given of the Debate  
Which Ended in Fall of Pain-  
levé Cabinet—Ministry Fails  
to Secure Deputies' Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—In the debate which ended in the fall of the Painlevé Cabinet, the Ministry obtained a majority on a vote of confidence at 8 o'clock in the evening, but in an hour and a half later, the subsequent vote turned against them and for the first time during the war a Ministry succumbed owing to failure to obtain a majority on a vote in the Chamber.

The proceedings opened with a speech from M. Painlevé. The serious events which had taken place during the last few weeks had, he said, made it the Government's duty to make this statement to the two Chambers. M. Painlevé then went on to deal with recent events in Russia, with the fact that the Germans had been able to detach a number of divisions from the Russian front, and the subsequent successful Austro-German offensive against the Italian lines and the invasion of Venetia. This serious situation had, he said, required the immediate adoption of strong measures.

At once, and without waiting for any appeal, French troops had been sent to the Italian front, and the rapidity and precision with which this undertaking had been carried out had gained the admiration of all who had been in a position to appreciate it. English contingents had now also been sent over the Alps. From the moment that the serious nature of the situation had been realized, not a moment had been lost. The resolution and clear judgment of the French nation had once more been manifested in connection with the incident, not a word of recrimination had been heard as to the fact that France, still herself subject to invasion, had sent thousands of her sons across the Alps. It had been understood by all that by this action they were not only freely and faithfully fulfilling their duty to their allies, but that in giving their soldiers to fight in those regions of Italy, where every name evoked the memory of a glorious victory, they were defending their own frontiers.

The nations whose armies were guarding the great western front, stretching from the North Sea to the Adriatic, could only fulfill their task by means of a closer unification of their plans and their armies, and by pooling all their resources. The governmental program setting forth this need for united action among the Allies had been approved by Parliament two months back and they had endeavored to put it into practice from the first day. The last few weeks had rendered their duty in this respect even more pressing. England, France and Italy had agreed to set up an inter-allied committee to be known as the Supreme War Council. They did not doubt but that the United States, whose troops would fight upon the same front, would join them in the council. Negotiations with regard to the other fronts were being carried on with Russia and Japan. The object of the council was not to direct the military operations in detail, but to define the general policy of the war by making use of the resources at their disposal in such a way as to insure the greatest possible results. Each Government would have two representatives, and the council would meet, usually in France, at least once a month. It would have a permanent inter-allied staff which would be at once its chief source of information and its technical adviser. The decisions of the council would cover the whole of the battlefield and they would have to be ratified by the respective governments.

Already the objection had been made that what was needed was a single command and not a consulting committee. No project escaped criticism, and he was far from saying that this was the last step that had to be taken in the way of progress, but wisdom, in such matters, lay in grasping what was practically possible instead of waiting for months without arriving at anything, on the pretext of carrying out something better. If a united command should one day be possible, it would need an inter-allied staff identical with that which had just been set up, perhaps the operations of the Supreme War Council would, in fact, have the effect of instituting, without a statement to that effect, that unity of command, which would be better than the title without the reality.

The creation of this Supreme War Council was considered by the English and Italian governments as a great step which might be followed by others, and the comments of the whole Italian press showed the comfort that that nation had derived from it. Another important circumstance in the military domain was the extension of the English front. An agreement had been come to between the two commands and would shortly be carried out.

It was not only with regard to military, but in all matters and especially in regard to economic matters that the Government was endeavoring to realize systematic coordination and complete solidarity with its allies. France and England had arrived at a full agreement which would be immediately carried out and by which the allied countries would be regarded as one single country, so far as the provision of necessary food supplies was concerned. England had never hesitated to share necessary supplies and had held such action to be an essential feature of the Alliance. But in the future, provisional measures would be replaced by an immediate assistance given to avoid an imminent danger in accordance with a concerted program; thanks to which, on condition they disciplined themselves

and that they imposed upon themselves the same sacrifices and restrictions which their ally was prepared to adopt, all fear of a sudden crisis would be obviated. The country must understand that these restrictions were necessary, in order to free tonnage for the transport of American troops. The collaboration of the Government of the United States was indispensable to this policy of cooperation imposed upon them by events. Everyone knew the daily efforts made by the Federal Government, under the strong impetus given by President Wilson, to bring to the Allies, and especially to France, not only the military, but the economic help of the great American nation. They were sure that the next inter-allied conference, to which America had especially delegated her eminent representative, Colonel House, would help to realize this cooperation in regard to economic and financial matters.

It was the same spirit, said M. Painlevé, which they had carried into the negotiations relative to the blockade, and with regard to the loan, of which a portion would be subscribed to England, not only with regard to the manufacture of munitions and to aviation. It had, he affirmed, needed great efforts on the part of their predecessors and themselves, which sometimes tended to cover the same ground or to leave gaps between them. Their future depended on their constancy and their resolution; it was inevitable that in such a long war there would be especially difficult hours to pass through and it was then that they needed the redoubtable confidence and their courage. They had with them four-fifths of the civilized world, and both the moral and material forces. In order that their superiority should be overwhelming, they required a national "union sacrée" and an international "union sacrée" among the Allies, and this would be realized. The German dream of reducing the Allies by means of the destruction of their tonnage had already been proved fantastic. Difficult months lay before them, but who would hesitate to endure them? The nation which, for 40 months, had won the world's admiration by its calmness and heroism would not let itself be shattered by any threat of the enemy or by any passing phase of the war. Nothing would stop it until it had attained the end demanded alike by justice and its own will.

Several short and somewhat critical speeches followed. Among them one from M. Lemery, accusing the Government of avoiding an inter-allied discussion on internal policy and of obtaining a facile success on the question of external policy.

M. Millard observed that the inter-allied staff constituted a consulting committee. Who, he asked, as against Hindenburg, was the Allies' Generalissimo? M. Renaudel wished to know if the Premier had not complementary explanations to add to his declaration, and if so, if they could not be heard at once in secret session.

M. Painlevé explained that the inter-allied staff would not go in detail into the military operations and did not play the part of commander-in-chief. It was a central bureau of information, control, and military proposals. Hitherto the secondary fronts had been apt to be neglected because the technical advisers were occupied too exclusively with the main fronts.

A vote of confidence in the Government was then proposed by four deputies, MM. Gardey, Laguerre, Planche and Maitre, which was passed by 250 votes to 192, and it was believed that the Ministry had passed the danger point. A short incident followed when M. Accambray intervened on a personal matter, regarding an accusation brought against himself by another deputy. M. Painlevé declared that a thorough inquiry conducted by General Roques had entirely cleared the officer in question, a member of the Chamber (who was in fact M. Accambray himself) from the accusation. Objections were, however, made by deputies of the Right and of the Center that this discussion should not take place in the absence of the deputy who had made the accusation, M. Yharnegaray, and feeling ran high.

A discussion followed as to the interpellations relating to the affairs then in progress, the affair Malvy-Daudet, the inquiry as to the Action Française, etc. M. Painlevé asked for their adjournment until after the inter-allied conference had been held. Several deputies, M. Emile Constant, M. Delahaye and MM. de Baudry and d'Asson demanded that an earlier date should be fixed, and they were supported by M. Sembat, a Socialist. In the vote that followed, the request of the Government for the adjournment was refused by 277 votes to 186.

## REMINISCENCES OF VON HERTLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—A writer in the Freie Zeitung, who signs himself "Wehrwolf," has recorded some personal reminiscences of Count von Hertling, the new German Chancellor, to whose carefully weighed speeches, he says, he has often listened in the Reichstag.

On one occasion, he writes, "Reichsfreiherr" von Hertling, as he then was, spoke of Italy. Even by lending the most elastic interpretation to the term "good-will," his remarks cannot be characterized as indicative of good will toward the country which was then still allied with Germany. Von Hertling made no secret of the fact that he had not forgiven Italy for the "Venti Settembre"—that is, for the entry of the Italian troops into Rome on Sept. 20, 1870. In this there was revealed in him the Clerical that he essentially is; but the incident was not at variance with the Conservative in him either. Herr von Hertling permitted it to be seen very clearly that he was out of sympathy with the whole revolutionary origin of the Kingdom of Italy. "I dislike the whole movement," said von Richthoven, one of this numerous and far-flung group,

who was then Polizeipräsident in Berlin. Herr von Hertling even seemed to be bewailing the Bourbons who were driven from Naples by Garibaldi in 1861. It chanced that Südekum, the elegant Social Democrat, happened to be in the reporters' gallery at the moment, and the writer of these lines drew his attention to von Hertling's indirect tribute to the "Re Bomba," reminding him of how Gladstone had branded the scandalous Bourbon régime, and asking him to answer von Hertling. Dr. Südekum accordingly did so.

Let us examine this episode somewhat more closely. Von Hertling assumes office at the time of the Italian Isonzo offensive; at a time when the "firmness" of the German-Austrian alliance is being proclaimed to all the world. The Center Party, to which von Hertling belongs, has always demanded the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Hertling declares that he takes his stand on the basis of the papal note. Further, it may be recalled that the uncle of the present Austrian Emperor, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was the descendant (on the maternal side) of the Bourbon King. All of which are points which by no means follow one another in logical sequence, but, nevertheless they are not entirely unrelated to each other. In any case: Vorsicht am Platze!

Proceeding to record his impression of the man himself, the writer continues: As already stated, von Hertling is not a Clerical only, he is also a Conservative; a Clerical-Conservative, not a Clerical-Democrat, Conservative not in the ordinary, rigid sense of the Prussian Junker party; no Oldenburg von Januschau, who wants to break up the Reichstag with ten men as Oliver Cromwell did the Rump Parliament; and not after the pattern of Heydebrand and the others, nevertheless, is not to be classed altogether with the Januschau group. Rather is he a Kultur-Conservative, a Conservative with modernizing tendencies; Conservative, however, out-and-out in consciousness, plan and aim; inclined to make concessions to democracy, but determined not to go a step farther with those concessions than he considers absolutely necessary. A social politician of much knowledge and of no inconsiderable comprehension, but in this connection also thoroughly conservative, in the best sense of the word, and thoroughly opposed to all "subversive" changes—that is, those which he as a Conservative regards as subversive; but theoretically regarding social policy as a means for the conservation of the State and of society—again, that State and society which he as a Conservative desires. Von Hertling is in addition a philosopher, and, naturally, conservative even as a philosopher, as is to be expected of a Center man and of a devout Roman Catholic. Even in ancient philosophy he seeks and finds building material for his Christian-Conservative State and world-structure. Just after he had become Bavarian Minister-President he made a speech before the Görres Gesellschaft (a society founded by Count von Hertling himself for "the propagation of Roman Catholic knowledge" on the Republic of Plato, which, as we all know, was to serve as a model for everything; the Socialists see depicted in it, mutatis mutandis, their State of the future; others claim to see outlined in it the Prussian bureaucratic and military State; and Herr von Hertling sees in it the heathen type of his well tempered Christian, social-conservative State.

When we add, "Wehrwolf" concludes, that Count von Hertling is a generally older than either of his two predecessors; when we recall what in the din of the world war has become the almost forgotten fact that his appointment to the Bavarian Premiership in 1912 was regarded and had to be regarded as a direct declaration of war against the Liberal and Socialist Democratic element, we think we have fully summed him up for the present. When, just after the Algerias conference, he spoke in the Reichstag on the foreign office estimates, and very naturally referred to the conference in question, it inspired that Herr von Hertling was but very incompletely informed even as to the composition of that much advertised council of diplomatists. Maximilian Harden did not fail, of course, to turn the fact to account against him. Yet Count von Hertling was nevertheless accounted—and rightly so—the best authority on foreign affairs in the Reichstag.

Neither for the chancellorship of the Count von Hertling of today, nor for the prospects of a real parliamentaryization of Germany do these unfortunately only too opportune recollections open up very rosy vistas. Meanwhile: qui vivra, verra!

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## APPEAL TO ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—It is reported that before M. Painlevé left Italy after having attended the Rapallo conference and having been received by the King, he, together with M. Franklin Bouillon and General Foch and Wilson, paid a visit to some large munition works. The operatives gathered in a big courtyard and improvised a manifestation in honor of the visitor. Their greetings were so hearty and so spontaneous that M. Painlevé jumped upon a big case containing ammunition, and made a short speech to the men, ending by declaring: "We have the Allies, your presence tells me that we have the men, your enthusiasm tells me that we have the spirit, how can we Latins, united to the strong Anglo-Saxons of Europe and America, not get the better of the common enemy? Let us persist in our resistance and victory will be ours."

NEW CONVEYANCING COUNSEL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The First Lord of the Admiralty has appointed Mr. Frederick McMillan, of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to be conveying counsel to the Admiralty, in succession to Mr. Frank Loftus Wright, who has resigned.

## SIGNOR ORLANDO SURVEYS THE WAR

Close Attention Given in the  
Chamber to Premier's Speech  
at Reopening of Parliament  
— Plea for National Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—Every seat in the Chamber allotted to the public was filled long before the time fixed for the reopening of the Italian Parliament, and a number of people were unable to gain admittance. The ambassadors of France, England, the United States, Russia, Japan and Spain, and the ministers of Rumania, Serbia, China, Greece and Portugal were present in the diplomatic gallery.

The King's decree accepting the resignation of Signor Boselli's Cabinet and nominating other ministers was read to the Chamber by Signor Orlando, whose statements were heard with close attention. The military events of the last three weeks had, he said, produced a situation the gravity of which need not be minimized when speaking to strong men and to a strong and calm people such as the Italian people had shown itself to be. The enemy had been obliged to bring a preponderating force against them and Italy was now faced not only by the Austrian army, but by the powerful reserves of the German army. They had been obliged to carry out a retreat in order to insure the safety of the army, and therefore for strategic reasons had been obliged to abandon to the enemy not only the positions won from him in 30 months of severe and glorious warfare, but also Italian territory. Their army which had given so many proofs of its valor had suffered one of those reverses which all military history showed were liable to overtake even the most experienced and famous armies. They need not mention examples of heroism and sacrifice in order to declare their unchanged confidence in their soldiers and to assure them of their love and their support. These sons of theirs well knew that behind them was a people who looked to them for safety, that there were their houses and their families, their work and their liberty, and their dignity as human beings, that there, in a word, was Italy.

He had seen the sad files of the refugees who were making their way to other parts of Italy and he had heard many words of grief, but never an expression of despair or of cowardice, not a cry that was not one of defiance to the invader, not a face that had not been set with the face of destiny had imposed so great a sacrifice upon them. Signor Orlando then went on to describe the measures which the Government intended to adopt on behalf of the refugees.

On account of its coincidence with the enemy invasion, the parliamentary crisis had had to find a rapid solution, and the men who had been called to office felt they were responding to an appeal which did not admit of refusal nor hesitation. The Government was fully conscious of the gravity of the hour. It wished to face a full discussion of the situation with regard both to the past and the future, but now, while they were under the menace of the enemy invasion, action not discussion was needed. The readiness with which the allied governments of France and England had undertaken to send their brave troops to help them against the common enemy had awakened profound feeling in the whole Italian nation. This prompt assistance, spontaneously offered, had given fresh proof of the loyalty and solidarity felt for Italy by England and France, and it was what Italy in adverse fortune might expect from them after two and a half years of a war bravely fought for common ideals. At this moment, said Signor Orlando when the English and French troops were hastening to range themselves in line he would ask a tribute of applause from the Chamber for their courage and their loyal comradeship.

At this the whole Chamber, including the Ministers, and with the exception only of some of the official Socialists, rose to their feet and applauded vigorously.

It was the first time that the gallant troops belonging to that wonderful manifestation of national strength and will, the English army, had come to Italy to fight, continued Signor Orlando, but in the past, in the Crimea, and at the present time, on the Macedonian front, English and Italian soldiers had learnt to know and to appreciate each other. It was not, however, the first time that French troops had fought, in defense of liberty on Italian soil.

The Government felt all the more bound to declare their recognition of this proof of perfect unity and solidarity because one of the many ways in which the enemy's perfidy had been shown was by the invention of false news imputing negligence and the imposition of vexatious conditions on the part of their allies toward them. It was well that the tainted source of such news should be known, so that those who spread it might know that they were by this means making themselves the more or less voluntary instruments of the enemy's treachery. It must be admitted that hitherto the faithful and cordial solidarity of the Allies had lacked the animating force of practical organization, but this had been provided by the recent meeting at Rapallo. It had been decided to set up a supreme political council among the Allies which should have the task of bringing about a closer cooperation between the military operations in the different war zones on the western front. A permanent military consulting committee had been constituted which would assist the supreme council with the technical experience of the eminent generals who had been nominated as its members. Such a council would include representatives of the United States. They were grateful for the

proofs of powerful and willing help shown them in their difficulties by the great American Republic.

The Government considered it its duty to keep in close touch with the army and the Supreme Command, and would take whatever means seemed best adapted to fulfill this end. The Government knew that the army was the people in arms and that it was their direct representative. There were not two Italies, one in which men were fighting and falling and another in which the needs of the army were prepared. There was only one Italy as there was only one Government, only one will and one duty for all; to drive back the enemy and to conquer him; to conquer him by force of arms and to conquer him by the internal resistance of the country. The enemy had two objectives, one military and one political, to beat the army and to cause the disintegration of the country. While their soldiers were fighting to achieve military success they could affirm that the second object would not be accomplished. Unity had many times been invoked in that Chamber with some, though incomplete, success, but now the seriousness of the hour made this duty more imperative. Before war was declared the opinions of those who did not think it necessary were to be respected, and even after this a different sense of its importance and therefore differences as to the objects of the war and the way in which peace was to be obtained were comprehensible since Italy had the good fortune to be the only one among the continental nations which had no territory occupied by the enemy. Today confronted with the enemy invasion, no doubts or hesitations were any longer possible. Whoever remained outside the national fellowship denied his status as an Italian and could not be even considered an alien, but as an enemy.

The Government had felt that only Parliament could give solemn expression to their national unity before the enemy and their allies and proclaim to all the civilized world that the Italians reconsecrated their moral unity in the hour of misfortune and reaffirmed their unalterable decision to make any sacrifice and to endure any adversity, but to remain courageous and unafraid, faithful to what they had undertaken in entering the struggle for the triumph of right and justice among the nations. Signor Orlando went on to speak further of Parliament and said that in that idea of Parliament he included him who was the head of Parliament, their august Sovereign, whose inspiring words to the Italian people summed up their duty: "We are all ready to give all for the victory and the honor of Italy." Prolonged applause followed the Prime Minister's speech, the whole Chamber rising to its feet, cheering and crying "Viva Italia."

Addresses in the Chamber  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—After the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech the president of the Chamber announced that an order of the day had been presented by Signor Boselli stating that the Chamber affirmed the necessity for national unity and the fusion of all energies in order to oppose the enemy invasion, by means of the valor of the army and the loyalty of their allies. Signor Boselli said that events demanded a fresh unity of all the Italian people, and went on to express his confidence in the patriotism of the country and in the army. The vote of the Chamber would, he said, be an affirmation of their faith in their allies. They greeted the heroes from France, and England whom their people were welcoming with an eager fraternity. The enemy need not think he could divide them. Every part of the country from the highest to the lowest were one in thought and one in will for the claims of the Fatherland. Vigorous applause from all parts of the Chamber followed this speech. The next of the four to address the Chamber was Signor Giolitti. It was not, he said, a time for speeches, but for facing reality with the serenity of the strong, and for swift and energetic action. They might be confident in their soldiers' valor. Every citizen must have a soldier's heart and be ready for any sacrifice. The nation's representatives must set them an example. The loyal and valiant allies who came to fight at their side must find a virile Italy worthy of its history. It was no time for advice or speeches, because only the Government knew all the conditions, and they must point out the way. The nation would follow, but the seriousness of the moment did not admit of delays or half measures.

Signor Giolitti went on to warn the Government of their responsibility, for on them, he said, depended the

future of Italy for a long period. Warm applause followed his speech. The next of the former premiers to speak was Signor Salandra. He began by saying they had fought in the past and they would fight again in different political camps, but today they were brothers in arms in face of the common enemy. No one today could deny the need for resistance in the face of the common enemy. They hoped for the coming of a perpetual peace among nations, but they must face the stern reality of the day and see that the immense conflict of races and peoples could only be settled by force. The help of the Allies could in no way lessen their effort which must be the utmost they could make. They must stay to the Italians of every rank that the hour had sounded in which would be decided, possibly for centuries, the fate of their homes, of their children, of their freedom, and the name of Italy, and there were no sacrifices, however hard, which could be too great for the preservation of these inestimable blessings.

Applause followed Signor Salandra's speech from the Right, the Center and part of the Left, after which Signor Prampolini rose to speak on behalf of the official Socialists. He repudiated the accusation of "sabotage" of the war brought against his group and said that they scouted the infamous legend which made the propaganda in any way responsible for the recent sad events. Although they had been resolutely opposed to the war and wished for its end at the earliest possible time, they understood the time and the world in which they lived and they had never denied the necessity, during the war, of submitting to its military and civil necessities. Socialism gave courage and faith and was not a cowardly doctrine. Let those beyond the frontier who were making calculations as to their attitude know that they were the comrades of Charles Liebknecht, and of Frederick Adler, irreconcilable to all policy of domination. Signor Prampolini concluded his speech amid the applause of the Socialists.

The next speaker was the fourth former premier, Signor Luzzatti, who alluded to the past history of Venetia and the memories of '49, and declared that the Venetians of today were equally fervent in their patriotism. He went on to emphasize the necessity for unity and for one consideration only, that of saving the country from invasion. Immediately after Signor Luzzatti's speech Signor Marcora put the order of the day, with which was coupled the question of confidence in the Government, to the vote, and asked those in favor of it to stand, whereupon the whole Chamber with one accord rose to their feet. Prolonged applause and cries of Viva Italia followed. Signor Marcora declared the order of the day approved by an immense majority and said that that solemn manifestation would be received with keen satisfaction by the country. Again the deputies rose to their feet and fresh applause and more patriotic manifestations took place.

An order of the day asking for a secret session was presented by certain deputies, but was withdrawn at the request of Signor Orlando who undertook to convene a meeting of the Chamber at the earliest possible date.

ISLAND SUGAR FOR AMERICA  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Approximately 1000 tons of new crop sugar was shipped from here to the United States recently by Guánica Central, which commenced grinding less than two weeks ago. The shipment is expected to arrive in the United States within two weeks from the time the company started grinding, a fact which constitutes an unusual record. The shipment consisted of 6000 bags.

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## RECIPROCAL TRADE NEED EMPHASIZED

Resources of South and Central  
America Pointed Out as Chief  
Available Auxiliary Asset to  
United States in War Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the sooner we recognize that we need South and Central America more than they need us, the sooner shall we adopt methods that will make those countries welcome our products," is the conclusion reached by W. J. Dangais, formerly in business in Birmingham, Ala., who spent last year in traveling throughout the southern republics, and who now issues a statement through the Institute for Public Service in this city. The institute has had the statement prepared for chambers of commerce, teachers of commercial geography, women's clubs, and editors. "Before 1914," says the statement, "we thought South and Central America needed us more than we needed them. The war has taught us how dangerous it is for us to be dependent upon Europe and Asia for many necessities and commerce which the southern republics produce in abundance. If we are to take the steps necessary for our own self-preservation, more of us must appreciate what South and Central America have to sell.

"We shall no longer be excused for our ignorance of the importance to us of the products of those countries or our failure to take an active interest in their further development. We need South and Central America because their raw products are destined to become more and more necessary to us in proportion as our population increases, our manufactures multiply, and our trade enlarges."

Mr. Dangais maintains that the United States has no right to act or think patronizingly of neighboring countries which are at one time her sugar bowl, her future rubber tree, meat market, tannery, copper and tin mines, and fertilizer factory.

For the following products the pamphlet says that South and Central America are the sources of practically all of the imports into the United States: Cane sugar and molasses, bananas, pineapples, Brazil nuts, coco in the shell, nitrates of soda and iodine for fertilizer, mineral oils, tin, asphaltum and bitumen, tanning wood and extracts, logwood and other woods, ivory, nuts for buttons, sisal grass, etc., for binding twine and rope. Of other important imports South and Central America have the following percentages: Corn, 91; fresh meats, 89; crude coco, 77; iron and manganese, 79; tungsten-bearing ores, 78; copper, 70; vegetable wax for insulating telegraph wires, 84; mahogany and other cabinet woods, 64; guano, 83, and sponges, 80.

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## DAIRYMEN TELL OF MILK SITUATION

Federal Commission Hears President of a New Haven Association Say Consumers Would Accept Increase in Price

Belief that the milk consumers of New England would accept an increase in the price, provided the Federal Milk Commission found such an advance justifiable to the producers and distributors, was expressed at the hearing by the commission in Boston today by Charles G. Morris, president and general manager of the New Haven (Conn.) Dairymen's Association, which delivers 10,000 quarts of milk daily in that city. Mr. Morris also said that in his opinion the consumers would not curtail the demand to any great extent.

The New Haven Dairymen's Association has been losing money for nearly a year in selling milk at a rate of 13 cents a quart delivered, he said, although it has been paying the farmers 8 cents a quart f. o. b. New Haven for milk averaging 3.25 per cent butter fat with higher rates for milk of higher test.

On the other hand E. L. Bradford, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Center Dairymen's Association of Auburn, Me., a semi-cooperative association of farmers and customers and which buys and sells milk on a combination of a butter fat test and the value of skimmed milk, has paid its stockholders 8 per cent dividends for the year, and will have \$69,000 balance on Jan. 1 to divide among patrons, and improve the plant at Auburn and at Charlesworth, Mass.

Mr. Bradford declared that his system of the standardization of milk, both to the producer and consumer was the only solution of the milk problem. He admitted that the laws of Massachusetts and Maine prevent the carrying out of his plan, which would permit the addition of skimmed milk to whole milk which tested high in butter fat, and the sale of such milk on the percentage of butter fat and the weight of the skimmed milk, but he expressed a hope that the law would soon be modified to allow such method of standardization.

In the course of his description of the business methods of the Turner Center Company, Mr. Bradford admitted that the association lost money in January, February and March of the present year, but the other months were sufficiently profitable to show a balance on the right side, notwithstanding that \$22,000 was charged off to depreciation, and \$28,000 paid in dividends.

The greater part of the milk of the Turner Center company is sold by the wholesale in 40-quart quarts, although some is sold in 8-quart cans and some in quart bottles. Last year the company charged 1/2 cent a quart for delivery of the milk, 1 cent for the cans and 2 cents for the bottles. Next year these prices will be raised. He strongly advocated farmers owning their own milk cans.

Mr. Morris of the New Haven Dairymen's Association declared that the sale of milk on a standardization plan was already in effect in many of the cities of New England, but that the method of ascertaining its value was different than in Maine.

He denied that the delivery of milk in one street by half a dozen milk wagons was a duplication of effort and an added expense, and attempted to justify it by stating that the capacity of one milk driver was 350 to 400 quarts of delivered milk daily, and that number of teams was necessary. Where drivers are compelled to make money collections as well as deliveries of milk their capacity drops to 250 to 300 quarts, he said.

He thought that the producers should not claim a profit every month in the year. During the past year there was a good flow of milk in January, a decrease through February and March, a surplus in April, May and June, another falling off in July and August, more surplus milk in September and October during the late grass season and another shortage in November and December. For that reason the New Haven Dairymen's Association adjusts the price of milk with its farmers quarterly and pays them monthly.

Milk drivers in New Haven are paid a commission of 1 cent a quart for delivered milk and 1/4 of a cent for picking up empty bottles. About 60 per cent of the trade of the association in that city is retail and 40 per cent wholesale. The retail price is 13 cents for delivered milk and the wholesale 11 1/2 cents in bottles and 10 1/2 cents in cans.

The commission, at the close of the afternoon session today, will probably adjourn until Dec. 27 for a final session, when Dr. A. W. Gilbert, secretary of the commission on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will present the results of a survey of 814 farms in New England and of the distributing methods in many of the large cities.

## OKLAHOMA "BLUE SKY" LAW IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Gov. R. L. Williams has declared in favor of the enactment by the next Legislature of a "blue sky" law, which will provide a fine and imprisonment for its violation. The Governor believes that sentiment in this State is ready for the enactment of such a law, owing to the large number of purely fictitious oil and mining companies that have been operating here without giving stockholders any returns for their investments.

At present the State has only a constitutional provision which prohibits the issuance of stock on fictitious values or the sale of stocks below their par value, but lawyers and jurists of the State have given the opinion that this provision needs vitalizing and supporting with adequate legislation and penalties.

"The enforcement of the constitutional provision for declaring stock void that is issued below par on fictitious values will rest largely with the stockholders," said Governor Williams.

"I always have favored the enactment of a law to regulate the selling of stock," the Governor continued. "I believe the State Banking Board should be vested with power to pass upon stock-selling propositions. No company should be allowed to sell stock to the public until the banking board has investigated the company's affairs and passed upon its proposition."

## NO ACTION TAKEN ON GAS CONTRACT

Boston City Council Lays on Table Proposal to Abrogate Agreement to Permit of Advancing Price 80 to 90 Cents

Although the Boston City Council adopted a resolution at its Thursday meeting favoring increasing the pay of the striking 114 street lamp lighters from \$2 to \$3 a day, it laid on the table an order requesting the Mayor to abrogate the contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which provides for gas at the rate of 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and make a new one to permit the company to charge 90 cents.

Councilman Hagan offered the order that the Mayor be requested to increase the contract price with the company so that the 114 lamp lighters might get their raise. But the debate on the order brought out that the increased cost of giving the raise would amount to \$60,000 a year, and that the city might have to stand the burden, whereas the contract, as signed might be sufficiently elastic to put the burden on the company.

Councilman Watson declared that the company was endeavoring to abrogate the present contract so that it could raise its price of gas.

At present the company is allowing many of its lamps to burn day and night, except such lamps as are extinguished by the strikers or their sympathizers. It is asserted that it is cheaper to allow the lamps to burn than pay the charges for lighting and extinguishing them if the demands of the strikers are complied with.

It is declared that the only provision for terminating the contract before the date of its expiration, May 30, 1924, is that by a vote of the City Council, it may be terminated on April 6, 1919. The present contract was signed against the protest of the Finance Commission. The commission held at the time that the contract was more lenient to the contractor than it should have been and that it fails to protect the city in many points that were insisted upon by the commission when it was made in 1914.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has really two contracts with the city of Boston. One is for furnishing gas for single burner lamps at 99 per lamp per year; the second for furnishing the plant and lighting the lamps at the price of \$21 a year for each single-burner lamp. The contract for lighting these lamps was sublet by the gas company to the Welsbach Street Light Company of America at the price of \$12 a lamp per year, the same price as received by the gas company from the city.

The council passed an ordinance forbidding girls between the ages of 16 and 21 to act as boothkeepers in Boston. It was voted to ask the Mayor to include in the new budget provision for paying probationary firemen and policemen \$3 a day whereas at present they get but \$2.

The order providing for the sale of Parker Hill property to the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for relief institutional purposes was passed in a new form, striking out the specific requirements as to what the building to be erected shall consist. The Elks will build a \$250,000 relief institution on the 196,000 square feet of land but did not want to take the property under restrictions which would later preclude their selling it.

## SPECIAL COURSE IN FOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMHERST, Mass.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College is offering for the first time in the winter short course, beginning Jan. 1, 1918, a special course in foods and conservation. This course will consist of a series of lectures and discussions on meal planning with relation to the income and conservation of wheat, meat, fats and sugar; methods of preparation and serving; marketing and care of foods. Considerable time will also be given to food conservation in such forms as canning and preserving, making of jellies, butters and other food products, drying and storage.

## FURTHER INCREASES SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered further suspension of proposed freight rate increases in the so-called eastern commodity case, involving higher rates on articles not increased by the 15 per cent decision last June, until next June 30.

## DINING CAR SAVINGS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railway dining-car services of the United States have reported to the Food Administration that during the months of October and November they had saved 469,508 pounds of meat, 238,098 pounds of wheat flour, and 25,689 pounds of sugar.

## COAL SHORTAGE RELIEF EXPECTED

(Continued from page one)

Boston. Many commuters coming in past the Allston coal yards this morning were surprised to see many cars of coal waiting to be loaded and others which had been emptied on a forsaken track, as the regular storage place seemed to be filled. At the Fore River plant, however, it has been announced that operations would stop Saturday and open again next Wednesday morning.

## New England Coal Supply

Fuel Administrator Discusses Conditions With State Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal conditions in New England were discussed with the United States Fuel Administrator, Harry A. Garfield, on Thursday, by representatives of the several New England states. Those who called on the Fuel Administrator were M. H. Holcombe, Governor of Connecticut, H. W. Keyes, Governor of New Hampshire, S. W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, H. F. Graham, Governor of Vermont, and Harold Sewall, representing the Governor of Maine; Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire, Dillingham of Vermont, Brandegee and McLean of Connecticut, Gerry of Rhode Island, and Hale of Maine, and J. J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England.

Arrangements for improving the water transportation of coal from Chesapeake Bay and other tidewater points to New England were discussed. Fuel Administrator Garfield presented the plans of the Fuel Administration for insuring the delivery of New England's share of the coal supply at tidewater.

Plans are being worked out for relieving transportation conditions in the West Virginia and Pittsburgh coal fields by Fuel Administration distribution orders, that will direct shipments from mines in the western part of the coal fields to western points and from mines in the eastern section of the coal fields to eastern points and the seaboard.

## Springfield Meeting

Citizens to Discuss Plans to Economize in Use of Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Definite plans for economical use of fuel, in order to make the supply last as long as possible, are expected to be formed at a mass meeting of about 800 invited citizens in the Chamber of Commerce rooms tonight. Charles H. Beckwith, chairman of the local Public Safety Committee, has sent invitations to the meeting to men in touch with the coal situation and engaged in industries using large amounts of fuel.

A preliminary hearing and discussion was held in the chamber Thursday night by representatives of the Public Safety Committee, the local fuel committee, the traffic and transportation committee, the manufacturers' committee of the chamber and the executive committee of the Merchants Association. Although no definite action was taken the subject of daylight saving was discussed at length.

While no definite action has been taken by the local churches to save coal in consolidating congregations of the same denomination, word has been received here that several churches in Westfield and Enfield have taken action on the proposition.

The official board of the Methodist Church in Westfield, according to a report, has decided to close the church auditorium for the rest of the winter following the holiday services and have their meetings in the vestry. Last Sunday, on account of the coal shortage, it was not possible to heat the large auditorium so that no services were held there. Other churches in Westfield are considering following the lead of the Methodists, while union meetings are being warmly supported by many.

At the annual business meeting of the Congregational Church in Enfield, Thursday night, it was voted to conduct the services, after the holidays, in the chapel in order to save coal. This program is expected to continue until March.

## Portland Situation Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—The coal situation in this city has become so acute that late Thursday afternoon, Walter B. Moore, secretary and George Feeney, director of the transportation bureau, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, conferred with State Fuel Administrator James C. Hamlen, requesting him to close the public schools of the city for three or four weeks, the theaters and motion picture houses indefinitely, and that churches hold union services in the promotion of coal conservation.

This conference followed an investigation of the local situation. Administrator Hamlen stated that under the present conditions he had no right to enforce any such orders, but he immediately sent a telegraphic dispatch to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, asking that he be vested with that authority so that he might take drastic steps if necessary. The request if granted does not mean, as was stated by Mr. Hamlen, that the things recommended by the Chamber of Commerce officials will be carried out immediately, but simply places authority in the hands of Mr. Hamlen so that if emergency arises he may have the power to act quickly. Already it has been recommended from the office of Mr. Hamlen that churches combine for their services throughout the city and outlying towns.

Mr. Feeney was called yesterday by the managers of one of the transportation lines with wharves in this

city, notifying him that steamers with goods "loaded to the rails" are unable to sail on account of the scarcity of coal.

## Attleboro Coal Shortage

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—A canvass of the dealers Thursday showed that scarcely 100 tons of soft coal is on hand in Attleboro. Some of the factories are considering an enforced shut-down. One business block served notice that its tenants must go heatless today.

Although there is a shortage of coal in the city, it is not thought that the car service will be curtailed. Superintending Tregoning of the Attleboro Steam and Electric Company, which controls the lighting of the city, announced that the company has coal enough to last until April 1.

## Prices Advanced at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass.—Anthracite coal prices have been advanced 85 cents a ton, from \$9.50 to \$10.35. Announcement to this effect was made Thursday by Prof. J. W. Crook, secretary of the Amherst Fuel Committee. The increase to consumers was authorized by the State Fuel Commissioner, and follows similar advances elsewhere. Reasons given are the collection by the Government of a tax on coal freight rates of three per cent, which is approximately 10 cents a net ton, and a raise in price at the mines of 35 cents a ton on all coal shipped since Dec. 1.

## Miners to Take One Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PORT SMITH, Ark.—Coal miners in the Arkansas district have notified H. C. Couch, State Fuel Administrator, that they will take only one day off on Christmas in order to keep up coal production. Similar action has been taken by Alabama and Tennessee miners.

## BELATED TRAINS SHOW AN INCREASE

Reports to Public Service Commission List Many Causes for the Thousands of Trains Over Five Minutes Behind Time

Reports of the New Haven, Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany railroads to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts show an increasing number of belated trains, but do not give scarcity of coal, about which lately much has been said, as a cause. The Boston & Maine already has announced a reduction in service on this ground.

The New Haven reports a total of 20,310 trains run in November compared with 21,591 in October, and 21,254 in September; 5377 trains five minutes or more late at their destinations in November, 5203 in October and 4601 in September, or a percentage of 26.48 in November, 24.09 in October and 21.65 in September. Of these trains 4905 in November, 4679 in October and 4235 in September lost time in Massachusetts. Thus the percentage of trains losing five minutes or more in Massachusetts was 24.15 in November, compared with 21.67 in October and 19.92 in September.

The list of causes ascribed for late trains in November, the worst of the three months, includes total minutes delay 99,942; mail, 1422; express, 3181; engine failures, 7242; mechanical, other than engine failures, 1651; signal failures, 546; drawbridges, 809; freight trains, 2138; passenger trains ahead, 5328; weather conditions, 117; other causes, 41,791; connections, other railroads and states, 34,024; and connections, other divisions or other division junction points, 1594.

Under "other causes" in this classification, which cost the New Haven much loss of time, are included such things as government needs, about which little can be said but which are credited with disarranging railroad schedules considerably; cold weather, which not only takes steam from the locomotives for car heating and thereby reduces their power, but also slows up many of the ordinary operations in the yards; and poor coal.

The showing of the Boston & Maine for November was better in some respects than for October, and worse in others. The percentage of trains late was lower, but the average delay to all trains was higher.

In November, 20907 trains were run, in October, 21753; in November 3628 were 5 minutes or more late, in October, 3992; a percentage of 17.3 in November, compared with 18.4 the month before. The total number of minutes lost increased from 78,041 in October to 80,174 in November, and the average delay to all trains from 3.6 to 3.8 minutes. The showing was poorest on the Fitchburg division, the percentage of trains 5 minutes or more late of those run on this division being 31.5 in October and 35.1 in November.

The Boston & Albany showed improvement in October, as compared with September, but fell off again in November. Of 7267 trains run in November, 1079 or 15 per cent were late at their destinations; in October, of 7537 trains run, 977 or 13 per cent were late; and in September, of 7165 run, 1072 or 15 per cent were late. The number losing time in Massachusetts in November was 960, or 13 per cent; in October 832 or 11.7 per cent; and in September 949 or 13 per cent.

## SCHOONER IS LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SOUTH SOMERSET, Mass.—The four-masted schooner Luther Little was launched here Thursday afternoon with Miss Helen Farrar of Boston acting as sponsor. The schooner will be commanded by Capt. William P. Richardson of Rockport, Me., and has been chartered for the South American trade.

## POWER TO CLOSE SALOONS IS SEEN

(Continued from page one)

still, and this attitude was taken by other clergymen.

Chester R. Lawrence, chairman of the Boston city prohibition committee, and candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket last fall, said, "I am not in favor of asking the managers of any public utility at this time to curtail its useful activities in an effort to save coal while we are allowing saloons to remain open. Conservation should begin in those businesses which are properly termed evils, although they may be legalized. While we are asking the people to save, we should have courage enough to take a stand against the continuance of waste on the part of the liquor interests. Saloons should be closed during war time."

## Saloon Closing at 9:30

Gloucester Fuel Committee Urges Steps for Coal Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Gloucester Bureau

GLoucester, Mass.—The 24 saloons here are asked to close their doors at 9:30 p. m., as well as every other store, the churches, concert halls, theaters and other kinds of entertainment by the Gloucester fuel committee as a means of conserving the coal supply. A letter today was sent to each of the five coal dealers here by the committee requesting that they limit their sales to every one, business establishments included, to not more than one-half ton, in order that the city may be provided as evenly as possible until two barges laden with 2500 tons enter port. The plan to conserve the coal supply was outlined by the committee at its conference with coal dealers and business men at City Hall.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, F. A. Shackelford, chairman of the fuel committee, said that his committee asks the saloons to close their doors at the appointed hour as well as the other concerns, for to permit the saloons to remain wide open while the others are closed would be unfair to the others. He agreed that were the saloons permitted to remain open, while the others were closed, they would get much of the business which goes to the theaters and other places of entertainment.

It was agreed between the representative men at the conference Thursday night that the saloons, other stores, theaters, etc., would not be asked to close at 9:30 p. m. until after the coming holiday, because, it was claimed, to do it now would seriously affect business, but the plan is to be pushed immediately after the holiday business. Street lights are to be reduced. That part of Main Street in the business district, known as the "white way," is to have its lights dimmed. The fuel committee contends that all unnecessary lights must be eliminated.

"Only such illuminated signs and street lights as are absolutely necessary to the convenience and accommodation of the public will remain, if the recommendations of the committee are accepted, and it looks like most of them will, for the Mayor and city council have agreed to cooperate," said Mr. Shackelford.

"We do appear in the role of dictators," said Mr. Shackelford, "but we believe we are reasonable in what we recommend, and if our proposals are not carried out, then the burden will rest on those who fail and not on us. The time has come when the people must be informed of the true conditions, not alone in Gloucester, but in other New England cities, and in a general way throughout the whole country."

On account of the high price of paper, Pilgrim Notes and Queries, the monthly publication of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, announces, in its December number, that it has been decided to discontinue publication during 1918.

## PAPER PLENTIFUL AS PUBLICATION CEASES

To those who receive annually great quantities of wasted paper in the form of circulars which are particularly prevalent in times of political campaigns, it probably seems unreasonable that any publication should have to suspend its activity on account of the increasing cost of paper. The announcement follows:

"On account of the extraordinary increase in the cost of paper, printing, etc., it has become necessary to reduce as much as possible the expenses of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. The board of assistants, therefore, after a careful study of the situation, has unanimously voted to suspend the publication of the Pilgrim Notes and Queries, for the year 1918, at least and as much longer as future developments may determine."

This publication, edited by George Ernest Bowman, and issued from 53 Mount Vernon Street, has made public many of the old documents of Cape Cod, although most of them have been along genealogical lines.

## OKLAHOMA FARMERS ASK FOR FIXED PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Government is asked to fix prices on flour and all feed and food products in resolutions adopted at El Reno by the Oklahoma State Grange. The regulation of prices on farm machinery and all steel products is also asked. C. C. King, grange master, declared in an address that the representative body of farmers had asked to be relieved from payment of a just share of war taxes and that the American farmers are as patriotic as any other class of citizens.

## SERBIAN MISSION IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Led by Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, a Serbian diplomatic mission arrived at an Atlantic port, on Thursday, on its way to Washington, to express appreciation of the help the United States has given to Serbia. The Serbian officers who are members of the commission will confer with War Department officials. The commission carries an autographed letter from the King of Serbia, Dr. Vesnitch is Serbian Minister to France and represented Serbia at the inter-allied conference at Paris.

## SCHOONER IS SOLD

Sale of the three masted schooner F. H. Odorne, to New Orleans parties, was reported today by the Boston Ship-brokerage Company, for \$20,000.

The vessel has been engaged in coastwise trading for the past 40 years, and is soon to be used in the Gulf of Mexico. The Odorne was built at Newburyport in 1871, measures 122 feet long and registers 307 tons. Last spring the vessel was sold to a New York concern, and since then has been rebuilt at East Boston.

## LIGHTLESS NIGHT ORDERS VIOLATED

Many Advertising Signs and Window Displays Illuminated in Boston, Though Several of Them Become Dark at 9

Boston's first "lightless night" was marked in the early part of last evening by many violations of the order issued by Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, and given publicity in Massachusetts by James A. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, forbidding the use of electric current for advertising signs, windows of shops in which goods were not being sold, outside illumination of buildings and other unnecessary lighting. Apparently the order did not come to the notice of many users of current for such purposes, for it was noticeable that some displays of the early evening ceased by 9 o'clock, and the inference was that those responsible had learned of the order and hastened to make a change. Others may have deliberately ignored the order.

After 9 o'clock, there were few violations of the order. Huntington Avenue, Boylston Street, Tremont Street, Tremont Row and Washington Street had many lighted windows, because of shops kept open for the sale of goods. In Berkeley Street, looking southerly from any point between the South embankment and Columbus Avenue, one saw a huge illuminated sign bearing the name of a hotel and a flag; in Huntington Avenue a suit and cloak store had two large windows brightly lighted and a nearby store displaying optical goods had a brilliant cluster of five lights in one window.

These were notable exceptions, however, in the half mile or so between the Public Library and Tremont Street, except for the shops selling goods in the evening and therefore allowed to have displays. There were many of these shops and they made the sidewalks almost as brilliantly lighted as on an ordinary evening.

Between the North Station and Hollis Street many large signs bearing names were blazing. In violation of the order, and some changeable signs were conspicuous in Washington and Summer streets. Theaters very generally darkened their fronts. Along Huntington Avenue and Broadway, South Boston, each alternate light was cut out by order of the municipal lighting department, but the streets, generally speaking, were well lighted. Indeed, in many of them there was to some pedestrians a welcome relief from the garish displays that ordinarily have been seen.

Observers from the office of Fuel Administrator Storrow and in the service of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company noted names of the most conspicuous violators, and will exact promises of future observance of darkness on Sunday and Thursday nights, or will proceed to take action.

The Fuel Administration has ample power to punish, it is said, and one very effective way of doing so will be to cut off fuel from those who continue to violate the order. This, of course, in the case of most users of electric lights, would mean depriving the Edison Company of coal, and that company is, therefore, directly interested in seeing that the order is obeyed. The company, however, is said to be cooperating loyally with Mr. Storrow's administration, although cooperation means decrease of its revenue from users of current.

There are some private electric plants and owners of these are expected to show similar cooperation.

# Crullers and Doughnuts

fried in Mazola—you can continue to serve them and still do your share toward saving the Country's animal fats

**MAZOLA** is not only the perfect medium for deep frying, sautéing, shortening and salad dressings—it is a *vegetable oil* the use of which enables you to meet the requests of the Food Administration. And it helps reduce the cost of your cooking.

Food Administrator Hoover says that if we use one-third ounce less animal fats per capita per day, 375,000 tons can be saved yearly.

And since the housewife can give her family more palatable fried foods—at less cost—with Mazola than with butter, lard or compounds, she is conferring a private as well as a public benefit.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—they are even more economical than the bottles.

If after a fair trial you are not satisfied with Mazola, return to your grocer and he will refund your money.

Write today for our free Mazola Book of recipes. Address

New England Selling Representatives  
AHERN & CAHOON, 131 State Street, Boston  
Corn Products Refining Company  
17 Battery Place, NEW YORK

# MAZOLA

**Crullers and Doughnuts**

3 1/2 cups bread flour  
1 cup sugar  
1 cup sour milk  
2 tablespoons Mazola  
2 eggs  
1/2 teaspoon salt and ginger  
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg and cinnamon  
1/2 to 3/4 teaspoon baking soda

Sift all dry ingredients except soda 3 times. Beat eggs, add milk, soda and Mazola, pour on dry ingredients. Mix well, turn on floured board, roll off pat in 1/2 inch sheet, and let stand a few minutes to rise. Cut and fry in hot Mazola.





## NEW LEGISLATION FOR RHODE ISLAND

**Bills to Be Presented in General Assembly Are Designed to Generally Better Conditions Throughout the State**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The session of the General Assembly which opens on Jan. 1 will be called upon to consider, in addition to hundreds of other measures, a series of acts intended to better conditions within the State and to bring about prison reform and higher labor standards for women and children.

Discussion over the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution in this State today carried with it the belief that a contest will be waged before Rhode Island ratifies the measure. The State is at present almost completely wet, there being only two dry towns, with recent elections showing no change in the attitude of the citizens. Some predicted a contest on the measure occupying three years.

There also will come up for further consideration a measure to make it legal to play professional baseball on Sunday, and over this there promises to be a contest. At the previous session this bill passed the Senate and was defeated in the House by one vote.

Woman suffrage in Rhode Island settled for the time being as the Assembly at the previous session granted to women the right to vote in presidential elections. The State suffrage workers are now working for the federal amendment.

A law regulating housing conditions in large cities, which was introduced last session and later withdrawn by the proponents to receive many amendments and changes, is expected to come back in January for consideration by the Legislature. The Assembly appears to be averse to such a law, but the demand for its passage will undoubtedly be supported by all of the organizations working for better conditions in the State, and some definite action is looked for during the session.

Again and again the Assembly has been asked to pass a law prohibiting night work in mills and factories by women and minors, but it has so far been able to dodge a direct vote on the issue through parliamentary tactics. This measure will be brought again before the House and a more determined effort than ever is to be made to have it enacted.

Governor Beecman, who has for several years been a keen advocate of prison reform and the establishment of newer methods in the government of reformatories, is expected to propose in his annual message additional regulations. Already considerable has been accomplished in this movement and a new board created to manage the State's various institutions.

The ever-present gambling crusade, with which Rhode Island has become identified, seldom reaches the Assembly, for it appears to find more protection than antagonism there. The Governor has made public declarations against gambling and gambling places, and every once in a while sheriffs will raid a country store and take out some penny-in-the-slot machines.

Real gambling establishments are very seldom looked into and continue to run just the same, for those players who are known. After a public campaign, in which public officials become indignant and demand that gambling stop, there is a temporary lull, and when the public clamor, conducted in the newspapers, subsides, the gambling houses open up again and the public officials forget their enthusiasm to prevent the evil.

Sunday liquor selling in many of

## The Brink Company

The House of Kuppenheimer  
at GRAND RAPIDS  
MICHIGAN

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

ARE SOLD BY

**Leopold & Hooks**

The Style Shop

WACO, TEXAS

Kuppenheimer Clothes in

PUEBLO, COL.,

At **WHITE & DAVIS**

Always Reliable

THIRD AND MAIN STREETS

**L. A. Bauman Co.**

Kuppenheimer Representatives

in

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Kuppenheimer Clothes

Sold in DALLAS by

**Titche-Goettinger Co.**

"The Shopping Center"

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

Sold by

**S. Coplon & Sons**

NEW BERN, N. CAR.

the small towns is another evil at which the General Assembly seldom aims, although laws now prevent such transactions. Certain towns are noted for violations, but for one reason or another, local authorities seem to prefer the open condition rather than obedience to the statutes.

One sincere attempt to remedy this condition of local tolerance of law breaking, was made several years ago, and it is to be revived this year. This measure provides for a district attorney system with power to investigate and enforce laws.

The Attorney-General, elected by all the people of the State, appoints assistants, who represent the State in law and prosecute cases in the higher courts, acting merely as attorneys and not as investigators. Below these officials there is no prosecuting officer having general jurisdiction. The proposed law will establish in addition, a district attorney system which it is proposed will attend to the investigation and enforcement of law whenever it is found violated; will investigate complaints, secure evidence, and make the law actually mean something to the State.

## RAILROAD BRIDGE SOON TO BE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PORTLAND, Me.—The new 2000 foot railroad bridge between Fairfield and Benton, three miles up the Kennebec River from Waterville, costing in the vicinity of \$1,000,000, probably will be finished on the last day of the year.

The bridge which has been constructed in order to reduce the grade and shorten the distance between Waterville and Bangor some 1000 feet, was begun in October, 1916. Structural iron work was commenced in June, 1917. By means of the bridge the Maine Central Railroad will make its way up the western side of the river, touching Fairfield and crossing to Benton, a double line having been laid which is extended across the bridge and which will greatly alleviate traffic congestion caused by the single irons on the old site of the road, on the eastern side of the river.

## ALABAMA SUNDAY CLOSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ALBANY, Ala.—Through activities of their pastors' unions, Albany and Decatur, Ala., will insist upon strict enforcement of the Sunday closing laws based upon a recent decision of the Court of Appeals that it is illegal for any stores whatever to be open on Sunday. The law is being tested in a number of small cities of the state.

Kuppenheimer Clothes for Sale in

ABERDEEN, WASH.

BY

**Blyth & Blyth**

COLE-WILLIAMS Co.

Broadway at Montana Avenue

BILLINGS, MONT.

OUTFITTERS TO THE WHOLE FAMILY

The Kuppenheimer House in Billings

DAYTON, OHIO

Kuppenheimer Clothes Sold

Exclusively by

**The Metropolitan**

Kuppenheimer Clothes

sold by

**O'BRIEN-JOBST CO.**

113 S. Jefferson Avenue

PEORIA, ILL.

Kuppenheimer Clothes

FOR SALE IN

SPOKANE, WASH.

BY

**Wentworth Clothing Co.**

Kuppenheimer Clothes Sold in

Council Bluffs, Ia.

BY

**Joe Smith & Co.**

J. JOHNSON & SONS

The Live Store of

NEW HAVEN

Agents for Kuppenheimer Clothes

**Lambert & Duffy**

1830 MAIN STREET

The House of Kuppenheimer in

PARSONS, KANSAS

**Kramer's**

THE STORE WITH A CONSCIENCE

NEW SECOND NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

The Kuppenheimer House in

AKRON, OHIO

Kuppenheimer Clothes Are Sold in

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

ONLY BY

**The Hub**

Baltimore, Charles and Fayette

## ISLAND LABOR FOR UNITED STATES

**Ten Thousand Porto Rico Workers Are Registered, but Unable to Obtain Transportation**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The question of transportation for Porto Rican workers to the United States is still unsettled, although nearly 10,000 of them are registered on the books of Special Labor Commissioner Roberts, as ready and willing to go. The registered men are making no specific demands, but simply want work, and are willing to trust the entire details of

their disposition and care to the Department of Labor at Washington.

Mr. Roberts' work here for the present is completed, as the registration of labor for the United States is thoroughly organized and can be carried on by the staff now in charge. He has stated that he would like to accompany the first party of Porto Rican laborers to the United States, but that, if that should prove to be impossible, he would in any case be on hand in the United States at any port at which Porto Rican laborers might be landed, to see that they were properly cared for and dispatched to points where they can be most useful.

A patriotic demonstration of labor, with a street parade, banners and bands is also a plan he is hoping to see organized if a transport can be sent here shortly. The idea would be for a parade of the first labor army to leave Porto Rico in response to the call from the President.

**The J. L. Hudson Co**  
Two Big Stores in One

**Hudson-Kuppenheimer Clothing  
for Men**

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## BOSTONIAN TELLS FACTS ON PACKERS

Council Is Aiming to Bring Out Point That Messrs. Armour, Swift and Morris Had Control of the Chicago Stockyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing its investigation into the ownership of the Chicago stock yards, the Federal Trade Commission today summoned W. M. Wadden of Boston, formerly associated with F. H. Prince & Company of that city. The cross-questioning of special counsel Francis J. Heney was aimed at establishing definitely the fact of a combination of Armour, Swift and Morris to obtain complete control of the Chicago stock yards and facilities.

Mr. Wadden stated that he was formerly confidential secretary to F. H. Prince of Boston and told the Federal Trade Commission that he had had a personal knowledge of Mr. Prince's business dealings. In many instances, he said, he had acted as Mr. Prince's special emissary to J. Ogden Armour, carrying important business messages personally from Mr. Prince to Mr. Armour.

Tattered sheets of foolscap, traced across with faded short-hand notes, Mr. Wadden recognized as having been dictated to him by Mr. Prince in 1910. The notes concluded: "Leaving \$3,600,000 in surplus accruing to promoters of the new company, our share to be in proportion to our holdings."

The point is being brought out that the three big packers combined to obtain control of the Chicago stockyards in order to provide a legal method for the payment of millions of dollars in rebates by the Chicago Junction railways to the packing plants.

Mr. Prince was the principal figure in many of the Armour transactions, it has been disclosed, in order that Mr. Armour might act "in the dark." The witnesses testifying today are being asked to tell what they know of Messrs. Armour and Prince of Boston, obtaining control of the Junction Railways Co. organized by Mr. Prince, and turning it over to the stockyards company.

Swift and Company refused to permit federal agents to examine private files, Mr. Heney stated, adding that should the company continue this policy, the courts would be appealed to.

Armour & Co., Mr. Heney intimated, put up \$700,000 toward buying in the stock from holders in the parent company and he tried to show that the packers and the controlling clique in the old company conspired to transfer the property to the new concern.

The directors of the old company, Mr. Heney drew from Mr. Wadden, was merely a "dummy" board, controlled by Mr. Prince, who, Mr. Wadden admitted, had been selected by Mr. Wadden, who intrusted to them 10 shares of stock each to give them the status of stockholders.

A cable from Mr. Prince to Mr. Wadden showed that half the expense "or all" of engineering the transfer of stock to the new Maine company was to be borne by the packers.

Another line connecting the present yards management with the big packers was traced when Mr. Heney established that Messrs. Wadden, Prince, Armour and other packers are joint owners in the Bakers Realty Company Boston brokerage house.

The present disclosures are but the prelude to nation-wide revelations of food gambling, Mr. Heney said.

Richard Olney and other citizens of New England were mentioned in Thursday's testimony as sponsors for the plan of absorbing the Chicago Junction Railway by the new corporation.

F. R. Hart, vice-chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and E. V. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, formerly president of a bank in Boston, testified to their activities as members of Mr. Olney's organization committee, which induced holders of 60,000 shares of the New Jersey common stock to surrender their stock and their right to more than \$5,000,000 surplus and accept in return a guaranteed 9 per cent from the new company.

"The whole plan was an entirely transparent proposition," Mr. Heney told the commission, "to hide the real ownership and conceal the fact that Armour and other big packers had an interest in the yards."

Mr. Hart, one of the principal figures in the Stock Yards Company, testified that it had been agreed to pay J. Ogden Armour all the company's earnings over 9 per cent to keep Armour from moving the yards away from Chicago and further west. With other testimony to show that the company was organized to keep the plants from being moved away, a letter from S. H. Fessenden, a Boston broker, who assisted in the organization, was read, saying the proceeding was merely to legalize rebates to packers so they might have "a portion of the plunder" and might have their "pickings."

viously had testified that Armour was to get all earnings over and above the 9 per cent guaranteed to common stockholders.

A letter was introduced, written by Mr. Fessenden to B. A. Jackson, treasurer of the Providence Banking Company of Providence, R. I., which referred to the organization of the new company, and said: "Between ourselves, it is simply a case legalizing the rebate which the packers have insisted on obtaining, as they state they contribute 75 per cent of the earnings of the company and are entitled to a portion of the plunder. In the past, this has been paid by giving them large blocks of stock, or payment in cash; heretofore they will take what ever pickings may seem proper to them. The property, however, must not be wasted and must be kept intact, so the lawyers handling this matter advise us."

"The company has been earning about 10 per cent and paying 8 per cent, but it was necessary for them to save a certain surplus to distribute back to the packers periodically."

The company referred to in the letter was the Chicago Junction Railway.

Frank R. Pegram, treasurer of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, and cashier for F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston, who said his salary was \$2500 a year, appeared as the medium through which the necessary transfers of stock in the organization of the company were made. Mr. Pegram said he knew nothing of transfers involving \$8,000,000, which were recorded in the certified minutes of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

Mr. Pegram testified that he held 79,990 shares of the Chicago Stock Yards Company as trustee, but that he had never had them in his possession. The stock was held, he said, subject to bearer warrants, but he did not know where these warrants were, though he thought most of them were in the safe-deposit boxes of Mr. and Mrs. Prince.

"Where were the others?" asked Francis J. Heney, conducting the inquiry.

"Out West," was the reply. When Mr. Heney insisted on his being more specific, Mr. Pegram replied that he thought Mr. Prince had told him that the warrants were held in the West.

"Did he say out West; or in Chicago?" asked Mr. Heney.

"I think he said Chicago," Mr. Pegram replied.

"Did he ever tell you that Armour had them?"

"Never," was the reply. Other witnesses summoned to testify include W. H. Wadden, former treasurer for the Chicago Stock Yards Company; E. V. R. Thayer, president of the Chase National Bank; C. C. Chase, auditor for the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit Company; J. N. Manning, an employee of Prince & Co. All are from Boston except Mr. Thayer, who formerly lived in Boston but now in New York.

F. W. Croll, confidential secretary of J. Ogden Armour, also has been subpoenaed.

Certified minutes of the first meeting of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, Sept. 27, 1917, were introduced to give details of an agreement between Mr. Pegram and the company. The minutes recited that Mr. Pegram had attained the assent of the holders of 60,000 shares of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company to a plan formulated by a committee headed by Richard Olney as chairman.

It was said the "plan assures to the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company the continuation of the business now carried on by the packers upon a permanent basis and a great increase in profits and the value of the shares of stock."

Mr. Pegram was recorded as having given the plan and assets and \$1,000,000 in cash to the company for \$8,000,000 in common stock. Mr. Pegram, who had previously said that his salary was \$2500 a year, testified that he knew nothing of the agreement as set forth in the minutes.

Mr. Hart told the commission the plan was devised because there seemed great danger of the business being driven away from Chicago to places farther West. Shareholders in the stock yards and terminal railways who lived in New England were out of touch with their principal clients, the packers, and were afraid they were going to be left with the yards and railroads but no cattle business. Therefore, he said, a company was organized to assume the risk.

Asked how the formation of a new company was expected to assume the continuance of the packing industries in Chicago, Mr. Hart said that Mr. Prince knew Mr. Armour personally, and that his influence was expected to have some effect in retaining the packing houses in Chicago.

"Did you know that the Chicago Junction Railways was paying 8 per cent dividends and had \$3,000,000 surplus?" asked Mr. Heney. "Why was an effort made to induce the common stockholders to come in on a plan guaranteeing them only 1 per cent more and with nothing back of it but a probability?"

"I don't see why not," the witness replied. "You don't seem to grasp the business situation."

"Possibly not," interjected Mr. Heney. "There is no good in assets unless there is business. If the clients left the property would be worthless. If Mr. Prince's influence failed, the shareholders would have been no worse off. I do not consider that the price asked was exorbitant to get someone else to take the risk," said Mr. Hart, adding that he made certain the \$1,000,000 was paid into the company.

"Do you consider it a good investment if the money was lent out almost immediately to Prince and Armour?" asked Mr. Heney.

"It was lent to Armour," the witness replied, "It was indicative of the correctness of my assumption that Mr. Prince's relations with him would be of an intimate nature."

"Wasn't the board of directors when the money was paid in merely a dummy?"

"I relied on Mr. Prince and his coun-

sel to see that the company received adequate protection," Mr. Hart replied. Mr. Pegram previously had testified that the Chicago Stock Yards Company held a note of Armour for \$100,000 and a demand note of Prince for \$465,000.

The specific question at issue now and in subsequent hearings in New York, Boston and probably Chicago, will be the ownership of the Chicago Stockyards and the Chicago Terminal Railroads. The National Cattleman's Association has at various times charged inter-corporate relations between the yards, the roads and the packing plants. The packers have contended that they owned no stock in the yards or the roads, and that their businesses were conducted with out other than legitimate relations with the great cattle market and the terminal transportation facilities.

Kansas City Stock Yards is the only other cattle market brought into the testimony so far. Mr. Thayer, who is president of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, said he owned less than 100 shares of stock, but appeared as the owner of more than 6200 shares, which he had indorsed to Morris & Co.

Mr. Heney said the packers controlled every stock yard in the country, but had concealed the ownership by stock transfers. The method used by the Chicago Stock Yards Company, he said, was share warrants, payable to bearer, declared to be a unique feature, seldom seen in American finance. Demands by the commission for the names of the real owners evoked only evasive replies, it was said.

There had been no intimation of the proposed hearing before the announcement was made. The commission, under authority of Congress with an appropriation of \$250,000, has had almost its entire force of investigators devoted to the meat industry. Conditions were found to exist which led to the decision that extended investigation of meat packing was necessary as the biggest factor in the food situation.

## HOTEL TELEPHONE EXPENSE REDUCED

Public Service Commission Hears Testimony Regarding Doubling of Price for Local Calls—Operators State Objections

Boston hotels which, under a new form of contract with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, have raised the charge for a local telephone call to 10 cents, have materially reduced their annual expenditure for telephone service, according to evidence presented at a hearing before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission on Thursday. The hotel men claim they adopted the new plan, whereby they control the entire service in their houses, solely to provide better "guest-service and to discourage the general public from using booths in the corridors.

Evidence introduced by John A. Sullivan, counsel for the hotel proprietors, showed that one hotel with an average monthly deficit of nearly \$320 during 1916, under the 5 cent charge for local calls, reduced this deficit to \$48 the first month under the new plan. Officials of the Boston Telephone Operators Union presented evidence that the hotels are paying their telephone attendants considerably less than operators received when the telephone company maintained the public service in the hotel corridors. It was stated that the maximum salary paid by the telephone company was \$14 a week, while that paid by the hotels is but \$10, the operators also working longer hours under the new arrangement. The hotel men said the maximum paid now is \$15, but it was declared that this was paid only to the chief operator.

The question involved in the case is whether the hotels, in buying telephone service at wholesale and selling it at retail, at double the universal charge for local calls, are rendering a service to the "public" or to "guests." Commissioner Russell thought that since the hotels had lent themselves to a public service, by permitting the telephone company to install public pay stations in their corridors, they had become liable to regulation by the commission. Chairman Macleod was disposed to think that the new joint service makes the hotels the agent of the company. The ruling of the Wisconsin Utilities Board, compelling the telephone company to cease serving hotel rooms where the hotels charged 10 cents for local calls, was cited as precedent for the Massachusetts case.

## BOND HOLDERS ARE WARNED

Holders of Liberty Loan bonds are advised by the Liberty Loan Committee of New England to beware of unauthorized agents who have been reported as going from house to house demanding purchasers to surrender their bonds to them. They go about in various guises, it is reported, some claiming to be agents of the Government and bearing counterfeit credentials, while others declare themselves as representing banks and other institutions which disposed of the bonds. The United States Trust Company of Boston has notified the Liberty Loan Committee of New England of a case on Lynde Street, Boston, where one of these agents attempted to obtain a bond on false pretenses.

## BOSTON SCHOOLS BEGIN HOLIDAY

Public schools of Boston close for the holiday season with this afternoon's session. As usual there are special programs in all the schools. According to present plans the schools will reopen on Jan. 7 instead of on Jan. 9 because of the coal shortage but the term will be extended three days beyond the usual date in June.

## NEW ELEVATED ROUTING POSTPONED

Company Announces That Proposed Coal Shortage Schedule Will Not Go Into Effect Saturday as Announced

Announcement was made today by the Boston Elevated Railway Company that the reductions in Boston's street-car service which were to go into effect tomorrow will be postponed one week.

"The Boston Elevated Railway will make no reduction in car service to save coal in compliance with the recommendation made by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, to the street railway companies of Massachusetts, at the request of the United States Fuel Administration, until Saturday, Dec. 29, when the following changes will be made:

"The Cottage Farm Bridge line will be shortened by operating the cars between Cambridge Square, Cambridge, and Cottage Farm Bridge only. The number of trips will be increased and opportunity will be provided for transfer to and from subway cars on Commonwealth Avenue. This change will necessitate a transfer to and from subway cars but will not otherwise interfere with the existing facilities for travel.

"The River Street-Subway line will be discontinued and the River Street-East Cambridge line will be operated between Lechmere Square and the junction of Charles and Cambridge streets.

"Other changes will be announced later."

Commissioner Russell asked how much coal the company has on hand. Mr. Potter replied that if there are no blizzards, and no breakdowns in machinery, it has enough to last 40 to 45 days; but if it keeps on running the service that it is giving today, it is apt not to go more than 30 days. Commissioner Russell asked him if he thought the present emergency enough to excuse the company from observing the statute.

"Do you?" said Mr. Potter. "I don't," returned Commissioner Russell. "I don't think you ought to violate the law. I think you ought to obey it."

Mr. Potter asked if he would give him a letter from the commission authorizing him to hold up the proposed changes. Commissioner Russell replied that he would be willing to do so, for his part, adding that the company is not warranted in violating the law under present conditions.

A little later, Mr. Potter said: "You needn't worry. All the responsibility is on the company and we are willing to take it all."

"So far as I am concerned," replied Commissioner Russell, "I intend that you shall."

Chairman Macleod of the commission said it was to be recognized that in the present emergency many things are being done in violation of the law, and that red tape was being cut. He felt that this was a subject on which the Boston Elevated might be left to exercise its own judgment, without an expression from the Public Service Commission.

Commissioner Russell, referring to the law, said: "If there are no teeth in the statute now, the coming Legislature will put teeth in, you mark my word."

The chairman said that it was for the commission to decide whether, in this and other cases, it should suspend temporarily the application of its order on lines where it is proposed to put into effect reductions of service.

## Company Is Criticized

Elevated Officials Appear Before Public Service Board

In response to its request, H. B. Potter, assistant to the president, and Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, appeared this morning before the Public Service Commission to explain certain questions in connection with the announced reduction of Boston's street car service. Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated, had been summoned, but was unable to be present.

A brisk exchange of words between Commissioner Russell and Mr. Potter marked the informal hearing. Commissioner Russell expressed himself bluntly to the effect that on the admission of Mr. Potter as to the amount of coal the company has on hand, the emergency which confronts the company is not big enough to warrant it violating the law, which provides that it must give seven days' notice of any proposed change in schedules. It has given not more than three.

It was made clear at the hearing that the law does not give the commission authority to forbid, in advance, a street car company reducing its service. The course open to the public for relief is to make complaint to the commission after the new schedules have gone into effect, and the commission may then act.

The particular points on which the commission sought information had to do with the propriety of the Boston Elevated ignoring the provision of the law regarding the length of notice given the public, and the wording of the letter in which the company advised it of the coming reduction in service.

This letter, dated Dec. 19, and signed by Mr. Dana, concluded with this paragraph: "Owing to the importance of this matter the company contemplates beginning to make these changes on Sat-

urday, Dec. 22 unless your honorable commission should advise the company by Friday noon that in your opinion some modification should be made in the plan."

The commission, according to statements by members, wanted to correct any impression which might be caused by the letter that it did not denounce the reduction by noon today, it was to be understood as giving it its official approval.

Mr. Potter said it was not intended to create such an impression; that the letter was written as an act of courtesy to the commission; and that several of the lines affected in the reduction had been the subjects of previous orders by the commission and consequently it was a question as to how the commission would regard the changes so far as they affected these lines. He said he thought the Elevated had been very considerate of the commission.

Commissioner Eastman retorted that the commission had no desire to have its feelings considered.

## Car Service Reduced

Middlesex & Boston Announces New Schedule for Dec. 26

Another street railway company to reduce its service to the public to save coal is the Middlesex & Boston, on behalf of which William S. Seaman, superintendent of division 5, has announced that beginning Dec. 26, service on the main line between Arlington Heights and Lowell, and on the line between Lexington Center and Waltham, will be cut in half. The service between Lexington and Arlington Heights will be reduced during the middle of the day.

The company gets its power from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. Cars between Arlington Heights and Lowell, which now run on 30-minute time, will be run hourly. The line from Bedford Center to Concord will run through to Arlington Heights, providing a half-hour service to Bedford. Between Lexington Center and Arlington Heights, cars will be run on half-hour time between 9:15 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., instead of 15-minute time, as at present. The Lexington-Waltham cars will be put on hourly schedule between 9:15 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. They are now a half-hour apart.

The Bay State Street Railway Company announced that on Thursday it curtailed its service about 10 per cent. Heat has been cut off from all its cars. The congestion resulting at Central Square, Lynn, brought considerable business to the jitney bus lines.

According to officials of the company, the Quincy power plant, which furnishes current to the company's lines south of Boston, had a five days' supply of coal; the Chelsea and Lynn power houses had enough for four days; and the Lowell plant had 10 days' supply. Wallace B. Donham, receiver for the company, announced that it had bought out the supply of a Quincy coal yard and employed 10 motor trucks to deliver it at the plant. "It looks now as though we would be able to keep going over Christmas," said Mr. Donham, "provided we cut service to the minimum and do not heat any cars."

He added that the company will not be able to furnish heat to its cars for some time, even if it gets coal, and advised the people to wear warmer clothing.

## MEXICO TRADE REORGANIZATION

Secretary of Commerce Tells Manufacturers Solution Depends on Industrial Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—That a movement is on foot in this country aiming at the reorganization of the national commerce and industries is evidenced by the recent establishment of a National Congress of Merchants and the organization of the First National Congress of Manufacturers of Mexico. At the formal opening of the last-named organization the address of welcome was given by Engineer Albert J. Pani, Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Pani said in part that the satisfactory solution of the internal and external difficulties that are opposed to the reestablishment of the country, tending toward its invigoration and its free evolutionary development, whatever may be the attitude it may assume in respect to the European conflict and whatever may be the result of said conflict will depend to a considerable measure on its industrial activity.

He also added that, in order that the administration work of democratizing society might disinvolve itself, so that the country would not lose the fruits of its labors, he strongly urged, that an effort be made to correct the economic system consisting of the almost single existence of rich and poor with their extreme limits of opulence and of misery.

"It is necessary," he urged, "to draw together these vexatious extremes by the moralization of the upper body, the bridging of a middle and autonomous class, and the bettering of the material condition of those below."

## NAVAL ARCHITECTURE COURSE

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces today another course in naval architecture to begin Feb. 4 and end about May 24, open to the graduates of technical schools and other persons having the same preparation. This course, under Prof. C. H. Peabody, gives a good training in theory and in ship design. Students in the course will have the privilege of taking other work at the institute for which they may be qualified.

## TROLLEY USERS MAKE COMPLAINT

Residents of Dorchester and South Boston Dissatisfied With Service Following Re-routing for the Tunnel Extensions

On an application from the Dorchester Board of Trade, based on many complaints it has received from riders, the Public Service Commission will hold a hearing soon after Jan. 1 on the subject of the inadequate street-car service furnished by the Boston Elevated Railway Company to Dorchester and South Boston through the re-routing of its street cars in that territory attending the opening of the new extension of the Cambridge tunnel to Broadway station, South Boston.

The tunnel was opened and the re-routing of cars went into effect on Dec. 15. The result was to divert most of the Dorchester cars from the Dudley Street terminal to the Broadway station of the tunnel, where, also, nearly all the South Boston cars deposit their passengers. According to John J. Dailey, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade, this brings a great crowd to the Broadway station, with not enough cars to take care of them. He cited an instance, reported to him, of a large number of cars, estimated at 30 to 40, backed up on the tracks outside the tunnel, trying to get in. This was in the evening. On account of this congestion, he said, some persons who are employed in that section of the city and live in towns reached by trains from the South and North stations, missed their trains.

The letter which the Board of Trade sent to the Public Service Commission was signed by Mr. Dailey, and follows: "The Dorchester Board of Trade, through the chairman of the district committee, has asked me to arrange with your honorable board for an immediate hearing in order that the Dorchester district may be relieved from the intolerable conditions and absolute failure of service existent under present operation of the so-called Dorchester tunnel to the Broadway station."

"The inadequateness without additional temporary service by way of restoration of at least some of the surface lines is apparent."

Complaints began coming in very soon after the new routing went into operation, according to Mr. Dailey. The Board of Trade watched it for three days. On the third day, Monday, according to Mr. Dailey, conditions were very bad, and it was decided to take action. The letter was sent to the Public Service Commission that night. Some time before the tunnel extension was opened officers of the Board of Trade held a conference with Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the Boston Elevated, and it was understood that if the service did not prove satisfactory, an application for relief should be made to the Public Service Commission.

Daniel T. O'Connell, 53 State Street, chairman of the district committee of the Dorchester Board of Trade, said he had ridden five times on the new route since it went into operation, and that it is far from meeting the demands of the people. "While the people are patient about it," he said, "this is too much entirely to ask of them."

Referring to the announcement of the Boston Elevated that beginning on Saturday it will reduce its service to save coal, Mr. O'Connell said that if it is going to add the 3 per cent reduction it promises to the reduction in service already in effect, which he thought must amount to at least 15 per cent, it means that the people of that territory will suffer a good deal for transportation.

Mr. O'Connell spoke of his trip home last night. "From the subway station to Andrew Square," he said, "the trip was like this: move 15 feet, stop, move 15 feet, stop; and as I was one of those standing I got all the jerking backward and forward that the car gave."

It took him 40 minutes from the subway station at Dewey Square to his house at the corner of Bowdoin and Washington streets, he said. This, he added, can hardly be called rapid transit.

## INDIANAPOLIS TRIES THE "KENOSHA" PLAN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The "Kenosha" plan, which has been used successfully in several places for systematizing the work of collecting for war funds, has been started in this city, says the Indianapolis News. Employees of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce have signified their desire to try the plan, and it is anticipated that the employees of other local institutions will follow suit. The plan is designed to solve the problem of responding to the many solicitations for money in connection with carrying on the war and bettering the living conditions of the troops in Europe.

## COMMISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES GUARD

Men in all organizations and detachments of the northeastern department are daily making application for insurance allotments and allowances, according to a statement made today by Lieut. Michael J. Moore who has in charge this work of the department. Lieutenant Moore is assisted in departmental affairs by Lieut. Richard Hart of the coast artillery corps reserve, and a former athlete participating in Harvard College football and baseball teams.

Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff at northeastern headquarters, stated today that applications for commissions in the new United States Guards should be forwarded to the chief of the Militia Bureau in Washington.

D. C., these to be accompanied by two letters of indorsement. All enlisting in this new branch of the service is carried on at the regular army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row.

No candidates for the aviation service will be sent from northeastern headquarters to the ground school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a period of two weeks, including the holiday season, Lieut. Lester Watson of the aeronautical department said today. Lieutenant Watson has just returned from a consultation with army officials held in New York City.

## STRIKE IN ISLAND THOUGHT LIKELY

Sugar Men of Porto Rico Expect General Tie-Up With Beginning of Cane-Grinding Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—There is an increasing uneasiness on the part of the sugar men of the island as to the possible labor situation that may develop with the beginning of the cane-grinding season. That there will be a general strike of a magnitude sufficient to cover practically the entire island, is a very general belief. Up to the present time there has been no evidence that it is the intention of the sugar employers to pay a scale of wages higher than last year, while the laborers have demanded an increase of wages with the assurance of a strike in the event their demands are not met.

Guanica Central, which commenced grinding November 26, has indicated the attitude which the directors of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company have taken regarding wages for the coming year by announcing that a 15 per cent bonus will be paid to all employees of Guanica Central, Central Fortuna and Russell & Co., the agricultural branch of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company.

Although there has been no other announcement made at this time by other centrals, it is understood that Central Aguirre and the Fajardo Sugar Company will follow for the coming season the practices of last year. Central Aguirre paid a bonus to all employees, while the Fajardo Sugar Company either gave a bonus or increased wages of practically all classes of laborers.

The labor situation will be one of the chief questions that will be discussed at a meeting of the sugar growers association which will be held this month. At the last meeting of the association it was decided not to take up the labor question until the December meeting. In the meantime, however, sugar men seem to have become thoroughly impressed with the idea that a general agricultural strike hardly is to be avoided.

## SAVING OF SEIZED LIQUORS REQUESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The War Department has sent a telegram to Governor Williams requesting that all spirituous liquors captured by any officers of the State, counties or municipalities be preserved for the use of the Government.

Heretofore it has been the custom in Oklahoma to destroy all confiscated liquors as soon as a court could determine that it was contraband. The War Department telegram states that the intoxicants are desired by the Government so that they may be redistributed and the alcohol preserved for war purposes.

Governor Williams has wired a reply that the State will comply with the request of the War Department and cooperate in every way possible to preserve the alcohol seized.

## THRIFT CARDS DISTRIBUTED

War-savings certificates and thrift stamps are on sale at the law and thrift department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. To encourage the employees in owning a certificate, a friend of the union is giving to each one of the more than 300 employees a thrift card with one 25-cent thrift stamp attached. These cards, when filled, may be exchanged for a war-savings certificate. The department hopes to reach the school children of Boston through the Stamp Savings Society. Every 25 cents in savings stamps may be exchanged for one thrift stamp. The union library is trying to assist in the war emergency needs by collecting material on subjects relative to war-time work for women.

## MALDEN HIGH SCHOOL HONORS

MALDEN, Mass.—The honor list for the February graduation of the Malden High School was announced today. Miss Anna E. Kirtland is to be valedictorian and the others receiving honors are: Salutatorian, William Sweet; orator, Louis F. Gilman; poetess, Miss Clara K. Mosher; historian, Israel M. Epstein; prophetess, Miss Dorothy Page; class day orator, Francis F. Sammet.



# MORE LUXBURG MESSAGES == GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS

## LUXBURG PLAN FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN UNION IS EXPOSED

(Continued from page one)

might be destroyed. He stated that it is a fact that there are no more ships available. He regretted the possibility of rupture. Am reporting further. LUXBURG.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 13, 1917.

"No. 69. Imperial Chancellor's declaration of no peace without annexations has made the best impression among our friends, and also created impression of the strength of our confidence of victory. The news of the crisis and the dismissal of numerous ministers is being exploited by our enemies. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 14, 1917.

"No. 70. Situation better. President refuses to invite American squadron. I am negotiating respecting proposals for the solution of the ship question. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917.

"No. 71. At the special request of the President, I have undertaken to transmit the following proposals: One—That our reply to the note should merely express regret at necessity of sinking the Toro on account of contraband, and should give the desired assurance as regards the future on condition that Argentine ships avoid contraband and any hostile undertaking. This reply to be couched in conciliatory language. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917.

"No. 72. Continuation of No. 71. Protocols to be exchanged here. Two—Argentine to promise that for the future ships will avoid the blockade zone, or perhaps that the Government should decline responsibility. LUXBURG."

"Three—We to allow the five or six very small vessels now on the way to pass through without convoy. Details remain for further settlement. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 19, 1917.

"No. 73. In continuation of No. 72: Visit of American fleet is expected next week, probably for five days. After that a change of ministers is probable. LUXBURG."

"Recommend delaying answer till end of month, and when it is given going fully into the Toro case in conciliatory language, emphasizing contraband, cruiser warfare and expressing regret at the necessity for sinking her. Owners here, Dodero, are agents of an enemy government, and have sold, 16th inst., Argentine steamship to France for patrol service. Continuation follows. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20, 1917.

"No. 74. Continuation of No. 73: In regard to treatment of general question of note, please show conciliatory attitude in regard to recognized international law and suggest further negotiation. The Argentine Government wishes to continue conversations. Chile has removed flag from steamer Iquique, property of Dodero. Recommend expressing recognition of this to the Chilean Minister. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20, 1917.

"No. 75. First—Receiving plant erected according to instructions. When does Naun send at greatest strength, and which is the wave length? LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 24, 1917.

"No. 80. Confidential. Also for Molina. In agreement with Saguer, who is shortly to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I beg that the reply to the note may be delayed until the first of August. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 25, 1917.

"No. 82. First. Remittance of coupons of provincial and state loans depends on the general situation we are negotiating. LUXBURG."

"Second. Union is in need of a subvention, on account of the black-list, and prices about 10,000 pesos monthly. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 28, 1917.

"No. 83. Destination and particulars of ships bound for Europe are kept strictly secret. The following are on the way, the first two being over 800 tons, the others under: Cadorna, Pellegrini, Onions, Laterra, Francia, Peru, Venezuela, Itamby, Brazil, Bolivia. Sailings from Brazilian ports at various dates, the last named, 20th of July. Steamer lies low in the water and has a superstructure amidships. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 1, 1917.

"No. 85. The President has at last made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia with regard to a mutual rapprochement for protection vis-à-vis North America before the conference idea is taken up again. Saguer, with friendly Under Secretary of State and full powers, is on his way to ... and Santiago. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 5, 1917.

"No. 87. Reply to telegram 149. Agreement not possible, since Minister insists that protocol shall establish the obligation to pay indemnity and contain provision for freedom for known Argentine ships carrying the products of the country. Most of the ships have been sold to the enemy,

and will change flags. I recommend answering the new note after 10th of August in friendly terms, and if necessary proposing a court of arbitration. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917.

"No. 88. Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interest to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917.

"No. 89. I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina, and the reorganization of South Brazil, equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 7, 1917.

"No. 90. I have certain information that North American note to Argentina asked that conference of South American neutrals should be dropped. Vanity does not allow them to tell the truth. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Congress may be constitutionally dissolved by President. Please show willingness to meet the Argentine Government, as far as possible. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, about Aug. 10, 1917.

"No. 94. Reply to No. 157. It is not known with certainty which ships are sold. I have not communicated to President suggestions about sparing Argentine ships for the present. It is important to avoid appearance of weakness in face of the pressure. Please give me full powers, secret and comprehensive, to settle matters and let reply to note be courteous in tone. Best of all would be authorization to announce submarine visit. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 13, 1917.

"No. 95. Advise delaying reply to note still further. My new proposal, made over the head of Minister for Foreign Affairs, is as follows: LUXBURG."

"One. Toro case to be settled by international court of arbitration. LUXBURG."

"Two. Assurance that Argentine ships will be spared in accordance with international law. LUXBURG."

"Three. Protocol according to which Argentine ships avoid war zone. Germany allows all steamers now on the way to pass through, both going and returning. LUXBURG."

"President's answer not yet received. Request instructions. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 16, 1917.

"No. 97. Reply to telegram 158. Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of Government regarding concessions have to be overcome. What amount is to be reimbursed to transocean? What is desired is that the German Government, as sleeping partner, should share expenses up to date, half and half, with Siemens Schuckert, and also in future the working expenses of the company. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 17, 1917.

"No. 98. This Government's new orientation seems to be proceeding favorably. Saguer, who has been invited to Peru, will visit Lima, and then Santiago. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 18, 1917.

"No. 99. Reference to your telegram No. 166. Secret. I have had a long and agitated conference with President. He is conscious that there have been errors in the past, and has firm intention of adhering to neutrality, and it is asserted that all pending conflicts may be settled on loyal broad lines on a basis of mutual confidence. He recommends that an early settlement should be arrived at. First, instead of there being a protocol, Argentine ships should, on the one hand, be prevented from going to sea. As a matter of fact, the use of the Argentine flag has latterly been refused repeatedly. Moreover, shipbuilding material is exhausted. Continuation follows. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 18, 1917.

"No. 100. Continuation of No. 99. Secondly, as regards note of Your Excellency or the Imperial Legation, the lines of which were telegraphed to Molina at the President's wish, a large-hearted solution should be arrived at out of friendship. There should be assurance that Argentine ships will not be harmed, and that freedom of movement will be allowed them in accordance with international law. As regards Toro indemnity, there should be same procedure as in the case of the Monte Protegido, but ship's value should only come in so far as it is not covered by insurance. The President deserves confidence. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 24, 1917.

"No. 103. Reply to telegram No. 170. Public opinion is becoming definite. I recommend an immediate definite settlement. My telegraphic communication with Mexico is entirely interrupted. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917.

"A friendly Minister regrets very much the communication made at Berlin to Molina to the effect that telegraphic instructions to me were

contemplated. He fears that the secret wire may be compromised. The Argentine Government has published all reports and drafts, as well as the instructions sent to me through Molina respecting the last note. LUXBURG."

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917.

"No. 108. I can, in fact I am allowed, only seldom to see the President. The Government here is ready to communicate details about the ships through Molina. Please show no anxiety. LUXBURG."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, July 3, 1917.

"No. 137. For naval attaché. In reply to telegram No. 34. He is one of our agents."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (about) July 24, 1917.

"No. 149. Proposal agreed to if formulated in the following terms: 'Germany allows six ships of moderate size in the blockade area while on their present journey here and back, provided they are not convoyed. Instructions are being issued accordingly. As it is not absolutely certain that information can be given in time, compensation is agreed to in case a ship is unintentionally sunk. Argentina promises that in future her ships will keep away from the blockade area, and Argentine ships are to remain unharmed if they neither carry contraband nor undertake any hostile enterprise. I authorize you to sign a protocol in accordance with this. If the palliative (paragraph) above referred to cannot be obtained, you should declare to the President verbally that the Imperial Government, in full appreciation of the value of the continuance of the historic friendship between the two countries, entertains a well-founded confidence that incidents productive of harm to Argentine ships will not occur again in the future. Very secret, for your personal information. Argentine ships will be treated with forbearance as far as they can be recognized. It is quite impossible to make an express communication to that effect to the Argentine Government on account of other neutrals and of military considerations. The desired Toro note will be handed to the Argentine Minister. ZIMMERMANN."

Berlin to Buenos Aires (about) Aug. 8, 1917.

"No. 157. Please telegraph the names of the ships which have been sold. Have you made use of the second alternative in telegram No. 149 vis-à-vis the President? 'STRUMM."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (about) Aug. 11, 1917.

"No. 161. Please, as far as possible, deal with the President, and in answering last note state, after explanation of circumstances, we are prepared to pay compensation for Toro. As regards safety for Argentine ships in future, please refer verbally to explanations given later to Argentine Minister here, as well as to the declaration which you were empowered to make. For your information. In answer to complaints from other neutrals, the payment of indemnity will be explained by saying that part of the cargo was for Switzerland, should necessarily arrive. Acknowledge by telegraph. KUHLMANN."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, (about) Aug. 12, 1917.

"No. 163. Reply to No. 94. The Argentine Minister is receiving here only general oral information. The answering of the note, in accordance with instructions in our telegrams Nos. 161 and 149, is left to you. You are empowered to announce a submarine visit should politico-military situation allow. KUHLMANN."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 16, 1917.

"No. 165. Reply to No. 63. In case of a rupture of relations, I request Legation to go to Chile, hand over protection of German interests to Swedish Legation. 'VON DEMBUSSCHE."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 15, 1917.

"No. 166. Reply to No. 95. Proposals agreed to in their form. One, indemnity for Toro to be agreed to in accordance with telegrams No. 161. Two, agreed to provided as is implied by three. War zone remains excluded and our interpretation of international law is not narrowed by any addition. Three, agreed to. If the above suggested agreement suffices to prevent a rupture of relations, previous instructions are canceled, as an agreement is preferable. LUXBURG."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 21, 1917.

"No. 170. Telegram No. 99 and draft of note received. The matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible. Draft of note will probably be sent through Argentine Minister. Secret instructions by the well-known way. KUHLMANN."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 25, 1917.

"No. 172. Reference to my telegram No. 170, the proposed sparing of ships must absolutely remain secret, otherwise submarine war would be endangered. As blockade area rests on the theory of retaliation, not on international law, the note must contain a limitation in this sense. Full compensation is guaranteed in regard to the Toro but in view of the present involved this is to be attributed, not to liberality, but to the circumstances of the case that this course is justified by the facts. A draft note on these lines will follow through Argentine Minister. Please await its arrival. Former instructions canceled. LUXBURG."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 26, 1917.

"No. 175. Reply to telegram 104. Draft note for you has been handed to Argentine Minister. Please present it, if possible, to the President. Request President that you may be furnished with names and numbers of ships involved. Point out that we rely on his promise to prevent ships

from proceeding to the blockade area. Please state at once, should any incident take place, and this is not quite impossible, owing to technical reasons, that we are, in any circumstances, prepared to adopt the most conciliatory attitude."

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Sept. 1, 1917.

"No. 176. Now that Toro matter is satisfactorily disposed of, please express to the President the expectation of the Imperial Government that he will prevent ships from proceeding to blockade area. Report by wire. 'BUSSCHE."

Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, July 19, 1917.

"No. 64. With reference to your postal cipher dispatch 1730, I congratulate you on the solution arrived at. As long as Chile is neutral, Germany will be able, after the war, to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily, in opposition to an infatuated and misguided Argentina as with Argentina on her side. All sensible men here, even Zeballos, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina. Moreover, the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The President has the firm intention of setting the Council of Ministers against North America. Use the above confidentially. LUXBURG."

## LIBRARY SPREADS TEUTONIC VIEWS

Investigation in New York City Shows That Germany's Cause Is Silently Pleaded in Books Offered Free to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York City, which has been the center of much German and pro-German activity, may come within the recommendation that public libraries be surveyed for the purpose of eliminating all literature designed to spread German propaganda. The New York Public Library is housing a number of books, pamphlets and newspaper clippings which have a strong pro-German character. Not only are these older works of propaganda allowed to remain, but an official of the library stated that many new books written by Germans since 1914 have been put into circulation. These books, it was pointed out, are strongly pro-German.

The following books having a pro-German tendency are to be found in the public library of this city: "Neutrality," by S. Ivor Stevens; "The War in America," by Hugo Münsterberg; "The Issue," by J. W. Headlam; and "The German Spirit," by Kuno Francke, professor of history of German culture at Harvard University. Pro-German pamphlets to be found in the library, and published under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, are: "Militarism and the Emperor," "The Destruction of Louvain," by Edward Emerson; "Morocco and Armageddon," and "Nationalism in Europe," by Dr. Franz Boas; and "The Following—A United Nation," a speech by Charles Nagle.

Speeches issued under other auspices and found in the public library are: "Germans as Exponents of Culture," by Fritz von Frantzius, and "A Slanderer," by Theodor Schlemmer.

## SOFT DRINK MAKERS FACE SUGAR PROBLEM

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The sugar shortage problem was the principal subject for discussion at the annual convention of the Indiana State Bottlers Protective Association, says the Indianapolis News. Manufacturers of soft drinks are facing a serious problem as a result of the present sugar situation, members of the association said, as sugar is necessary for the making of soft drinks of various kinds. Bottlers are now cooperating with the Government in reducing the amount of sugar used and eliminating the use of fancy flavors as much as possible.

## RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany operated four extra trains from Wellesley to South Station during the night to take care of student baggage destined to the West and South.

A special Boston & Maine Pullman equipped train, occupied by Dartmouth students, leaves Norwich, Vt. this afternoon en route to Boston. Joseph Andrews of pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, is spending a leave of absence at Tampa, Florida.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany operated two special trains out of New Haven this noon for the accommodation of Yale students en route to Chicago and points west.

The Boston & Maine private commercial car No. 999, occupied by the De Land party, arrived at North Station at 12:15 o'clock this noon, en route from Mt. Whittier, N. H.

A special Boston & Albany train consisting of Pullman parlor cars and diner, occupied by Vassar college students, is scheduled to arrive at South Station this evening at 6:30 o'clock, en route from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Kenneth Eldridge of Winchester, for-

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## RUSSIA ASKED TO ARRANGE PARLEY

Germany, in Proposing Peace Terms, Insists That Allies of Enemy Shall Also Enter Negotiations—Details of Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication in the United States of so-called peace terms proposed by the German Emperor and given out to press associations here by a neutral diplomatist, has not surprised Administration officials, for it has been understood that efforts would be renewed by Germany to secure a general armistice this winter.

The interest of officials is heightened, however, by other unofficial news that comes from Petrograd to the effect that the German plenipotentiaries negotiating peace with the Bolsheviks have advanced the condition that the Russians must induce their allies also to enter negotiations. This news is taken to shed light on the peace terms published in the United States on Thursday afternoon. The obvious purpose of Germany, it appears, is to get representatives of her enemies seated around a table, and the plan advanced a year ago now appears in a new form, with the deceived Russians being advanced as the agents of Germany, whereas last December Germany made the proposal herself.

Officials here have not lost sight of the probability that Germany will very soon, in fact signs of it appear now, seek to convince the world that large concessions are being made to the people of Germany, and that they are to be given a larger share in the Government. It is obvious to officials that the German Government is not unmindful of the growing trend of democracy throughout the world, and will make use of this very democratic garment to cover its purposes. It is pointed out, however, that none will be deceived in this but Germany herself.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George declaring that complete restoration of the territories taken by Germany must be made, is considered to have come at a remarkably appropriate time, it being a direct answer to the insincere proposals of Germany, even if it were possible to conceive of these proposals as having been made in good faith. It has been pointed out to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the main purpose of the German Emperor at this time is to rehabilitate himself with any factions in Germany that may be showing a disposition to falter in their allegiance to the war. If he can show the masses in Germany that he has made another offer of peace and it has been rejected, he can plead that the enemies of the Fatherland are bent upon its destruction, and so gain the consent of the masses for further sacrifices.

The terms proposed by the Emperor have not been officially presented to this Government, nor is it expected that they will be. The Administration, observers generally know here, has considered it unnecessary to keep repeating the assertion that no peace will be made with the present German Government, so that it is considered futile and idle to discuss terms. The United States is making war, and as has often been said, will continue to make war till the German people them-

selves cry enough, and set up a responsible government.

The terms, however, are regarded as curiosities, and are as follows: To leave the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine to a plebiscite of inhabitants. England to pay Germany for her lost African colonies, and the money to be used for the rehabilitation of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Northern France.

Russian provinces bordering the Baltic, the Black Sea and Prussia to become independent under a German plan.

Poland to be called an independent State under Austrian suzerainty. Disarmament, freedom of the seas, and commerce to be left to the peace conference.

Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro to retain their original boundaries, with the right of access to sea being granted to Serbia.

Turkey to remain intact.

## LIMIT AGREED UPON ON TURKEY PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five cents a pound profit has been agreed upon by poultry dealers in this city as a gross margin on turkeys at Christmas time. It is said there are very few of last year's frozen turkeys in the New York market; most of the frozen turkeys being in the West. The Federal Food Board has announced that the majority of the turkeys supplied for Christmas are the fresh western birds. The cost to the retailer for these turkeys is said to be about 40 cents a pound and, if dealers comply with the agreement, the consumer will be able to buy at 45 cents a pound.

## GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Reconstruction states that in accordance with a decision of the War Cabinet that the disposal of government property surplus to departmental requirements should be entrusted to a special organization, it has appointed an advisory council with the following terms of reference: To expedite the preparation of any necessary inventories of property and goods of all descriptions held by government departments, and to consider and advise upon the disposal, or alternative form of use, of any property or goods which have or may become, during or on the termination of the war, surplus to the requirements of any department for the purposes of that department.

The council will be composed of the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., G. C. V. O., chairman; W. Adamson, Esq., M. P.; A. L. Dickinson, Esq.; Sir Howard Frank; W. Lander, Esq.; Sir Maurice Levy, Bart., M. P.; Sir H. Ross Skinner; Sir Beville Stanley, Bart., M. P.; and John E. Thornycroft, Esq., together with the following departmental representatives: R. F. Wilkins, Esq., C. E. H. M. Treasury; M. M. Waller, Esq., Admiralty; Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K. C. B., War Office; Sir Evan Jones, Board of Trade; Sir Arthur Durrant, M. V. O., Office of Works; and Alex. Walter, Esq., Ministry of Munitions.

## TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

H. Charles Woods, "War and Diplomacy in the Balkans," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.  
Charles H. Bayley, "The Columbia River Highway, the Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, and the Grand Canyon," Boston Art Club, 8 p. m.



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## The Decorative Possibilities of Sealing Wax

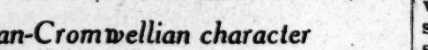
Selecting a stick of deep orange, in fact a sort of burnt orange, wax, she held it in the flame, letting it drip over the lower part of the unpopular vase, which she revolved slowly in the other hand. Then she took up a stick of a lighter shade of wax. Around the neck, which she used as still another ornament, she melted a stick of pale yellow. All this wax, of course, as it hardened, was in rough lumps and the different shades were put on with apparent carelessness, so that there was no effect of stripes about the vase. Then, laying aside the sticks of wax, the lamp was held over the vase, so that the wax became liquid again and smoothed itself neatly over the surface of the china. The different shades melted together, so that there was no effect was most amazing. The ugly drabs had disappeared and there stood a graceful jar of flaming orange, just the right sort of a bit of brightness to

The really successful gardens are, as a general rule, those which may be described as "owners' gardens," as distinguished from "gardeners' gar-

Put 1 large cup of tapioca to soak in 1 quart of lukewarm water and let it stand for 3 hours or so. Peel and core enough tart apples to fill a two-quart pudding dish, two-thirds full; add 1 cup of sugar to the soaked tapioca, and pour it over the apples. Add cinnamon and a little nutmeg for flavoring, and then bake in a well-buttered baking dish for an hour. Serve hot with cream and more sugar, if desired.

ing of Tudor and Gothic character are still used to a large extent. The source and inspiration for the earliest English furniture that can claim artistic merit was Italian, but, by the time of James, the endless modifications and variations to which the Italian models had been subjected had

The spiral turnings, while they were used in the early years of the Stuart reigns, were employed more extensively after the Restoration, when Charles II returned from exile, and England, which for a few years had been a commonwealth, became once more a monarchy. From France,



Charles II brought with him many continental ideas of elegance. His court was one of the gayest, the most extravagant and the most luxurious in English annals. The gravity and inflexibility of the stern commonwealth years was flung aside, and, just as it always does, the furniture reflected

## A Home Occupation for the Country Girl

"Also, it would be easy to buy some tiny little glasses and put some shot in them, to stick the quills upright in. The whole thing, the quill pen with its glass and shot, if put up attractively, could be sold at a good profit, and the work itself would not consume a large amount of time. Also, it would be interesting to see what pretty color effects one could get."

Still more unusual, however, are the bags of painted and enameled oilcloth. As a rule, black oilcloth is used, the decoration being painted butterflies, flowers or birds. Oil paints are used, and, if one is artistic, original designs can be had; otherwise the designs used for stencil work or embroidery can be adapted and traced on the oilcloth or pressed on with a hot iron. Charming color schemes can easily be evolved: for example, a

WASH. (M-5)

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## I. W. W. PRINTING CONCERN RAISED

Officials Seize Plant of International Publishing Company in Cleveland and Destroy Posters, Dodgers, Circulars, Etc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The seizure here recently by Federal officials of the plant of the International Publishing Company, together with the destruction of a large number of posters, dodgers, post cards and other I. W. W. circulars, etc., will, it is believed, go a long way toward curtailing the activities of that organization throughout the United States.

The seizure of the printing plant, under orders from United States District Attorney Wertz's office, followed the recent arrest of seven members of the organization, and these prisoners, it is expected, will be interned until the end of the war.

From the rooms of the publishing company, the officials proceeded to the plant of the Ryan Lithograph Co., and seized the lithograph plates from which the matter had been printed.

Special Agent DeWoody of the Department of Justice says that the seizures will cut off the main supply of anarchistic display material from the I. W. W. and Socialist organizations of the United States and other countries. The seized matter was taken to the Federal Building by the truck load.

Thousands of highly colored posters, pictures and post cards, calculated to produce dissatisfaction with conditions in the United States, comprise the seized material.

Many handbills, giving rates on the various pieces of printed matter were taken by the federal agents. These offered discounts when purchases were made in quantities, and ended with a "fraternally yours."

The raid was one of the largest of its kind made in the United States since the beginning of the war. All the men taken are officers of local I. W. W., No. 666, which is known as the East Side Hungarian recruiting station.

## La Follette Case Delayed

Hearing by Senate Committee Adjourned Until Jan. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The subcommittee of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, which has been investigating the La Follette disloyalty charges, will meet on Jan. 8 and determine what report is to be made to the Senate. Unable to obtain a quorum for the meeting which was scheduled for Thursday, Senator Pomeroy, chairman of the investigating committee, postponed the hearings until the first Tuesday after the reconvening of Congress after the holidays.

At this meeting, according to Senator Pomeroy, it will be determined whether the hearings are to proceed under the auspices of the subcommittee appointed at the last session, or whether the full Committee on Privileges and Elections is to continue the investigation. Several of the members of the subcommittee are now occupied with the sugar hearings.

Whether the hearings proceed under direction of the subcommittee, or are transferred to the jurisdiction of the whole committee, full attention will be given the matter and a report with recommendations will be made to the Senate after the matter has been gone over fully. Senator Pomeroy told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, Senator Pomeroy declined to express his views as to the possible report which will be made to the Senate, or the attitude of members of the investigating committee who have served so far.

## Former Consul on Stand

Official Testifies to Orders on Arms Cargo of the Maverick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Former German Commercial Consul Groezik at Honolulu, who pleaded guilty recently in connection with the German Hindu plot cases now being tried here, was on the witness stand on Thursday and definitely connected the German consulate here and in Honolulu with the steamer *Maverick* and the schooner *Annie Larsen*, which, it is alleged, were used in an attempt to land arms and ammunition in India for the purpose of effecting an uprising in that country. He testified that he received orders from the German consulate at San Francisco to provision the *Maverick* and to give that vessel sailing orders to proceed to Johnston Island and there meet the *Annie Larsen* and take on the cargo of that vessel and then to proceed to Batavia for further orders. The German consul in San Francisco, he said, sent a special messenger, known as "K. seventeen," to Honolulu to finance the *Maverick* transaction.

The *Annie Larsen*, according to previous testimony, was loaded with 17 carloads of arms and ammunition purchased by the American agents of the Krappe and belonged to the German Government for use in German East Africa.

## Bombing Case Nearing End

Kaltschmidt Defense Rests on Technical Point of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The defense of Albert Kaltschmidt, charged with being the chief conspirator in the German bomb plots in which five others,

on trial with him for conspiracy, were his operatives, rests on a technical point of law.

No direct attack on the mass of Government evidence revealing Kaltschmidt as the hireling of Berlin and the fugitive originator of projects, widely extensive in their intended destructiveness, was made by S. Pointer Bradley, Kaltschmidt's attorney.

"We do not claim that no crime has been committed, but we do claim that these defendants have not committed the crimes charged in the indictments," said Mr. Bradley. "Chief Justice John Marshall ruled in the case of Aaron Burr that conspiracy to make war on a friendly country implies the organization of an armed force."

The first count charges a war conspiracy against Canada. The Government classes the plots against the Nipigon Bridge, Windsor Armory and Peabody munitions plant as military enterprises. The second and third counts are for conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the destruction of the Port Huron Tunnel and the Detroit Screw Works. The defense bases its whole case on this use of civil law for an alleged military crime and argued that the law had been "strained and distorted" in framing the indictments.

John E. Kinnane, district attorney, in his closing argument, destroyed practically all the other points of the defense, which had largely consisted of character attacks on Government witnesses. Mrs. Fritz A. Neef, sister of Kaltschmidt, interrupted Kinnane and broke down when he brought out the fact that the defense had in no way attempted to clear her.

Louis C. McClellan, who assisted the district attorney, pointed out that the bombing operations ranged from New York harbor to Western Canada and arraigned the defendants as murderers. "It is fitting that this case should be tried on the site of a fort erected to protect Detroit from the Indians," said Mr. McClellan, "for these conspirators were as malicious and savage as those former foes."

Kaltschmidt was refused his request to address the jury, on the ground that he had expert counsel and had not taken the witness stand.

## Eleven Are Convicted

Alleged Anarchist of Milwaukee Italian Colony Found Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eleven alleged anarchists of the Italian colony in Milwaukee have been convicted of assault with intent to murder. They were arrested on Sept. 9, following a riot in which Italians tried to break a loyalty meeting in the Bayview district and which resulted in one fatality and the wounding of two detectives.

## OFFICERS CHANGED AT CAMP KEARNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Brig.-Gen. Leroy S. Lyon of the sixty-fifth brigade, field artillery, has assumed command of the fortieth divisional cantonment at Camp Kearny until the return of Maj.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong, who has been away for about two months.

Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, who has been acting as commander-in-chief at Camp Kearny during General Strong's absence, has left for Charlotte, N. C., to assume command of the fourth division, national army, a unit now being organized.

General Lyon has been greatly interested in artillery work, passing much of his time in that branch of army activity since he entered the service on June 12, 1891. In 1903 he received high honors from the school of submarine defense.

## FIJI SUGAR FARMS FOR INDIAN TENANTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will have available for settlement by Indian tenants several of its Rewa district plantations, after Jan. 1, 1918. Some of the land will be leased out as sugar cane farms of from 50 to 80 acres each, all approximately under proper crop rotation. On these farms the tenants will be required to do all the necessary hand and horse labor cultivation.

Other plantations will be subdivided in such a way as to give each tenant eight or more acres in proper crop rotation. In the case of these holdings the tenant will do the necessary hand work, while the company will undertake the horse cultivation and the supplying of fertilizer at a fixed rate per ton of cane harvest.

## MINERS WORK BETTER UNDER UTAH DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—According to James H. Wolfe, assistant state attorney-general, in charge of the prohibition bureau, mine operators are expressing satisfaction over results of the operation of the "bone-dry" law in Utah. Formerly, the mine operators tell Mr. Wolfe, there was always a scarcity of men immediately after payday, because the miners remained away from their work from two to ten days. Some even "jumped their jobs." Since the prohibition law has got to working in good form, Mr. Wolfe says, the men stay at their work with splendid regularity.

## TROOPS STATED TO LACK CLOTHING

General Sharpe Makes Admission at Senate Inquiry—Two Million Overcoats Made, but the Sizes Said to Be Wrong

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the face of a startling lack of clothing supplies, thousands of men will be called to the colors by Dec. 31. Quartermaster General Sharpe admitted to the Senate military inquiry committee today. This refers to the 25 per cent of the last increment of the first draft not yet called out.

At present, General Sharpe declared, there is not enough clothing for the men in training, and American troops sent to France are going over in uniforms 27 per cent lighter than those worn by the French and British troops. He advised the English system of a "purveyor general of supplies" to order ordnance, food and clothing for the army. General Sharpe said one uniform each had been issued to 1,640,000 men now, although a small part of these uniforms were cotton.

Switching to the subject of overcoats, committee members began grilling General Sharpe on complaints of overcoat shortages that had been coming in from camps. A table submitted by the general showed that 2,000,000 overcoats had been completed by Dec. 15.

"How does it come then," asked Senator Hitchcock, "that with only approximately 1,500,000 men to equip and with over 2,000,000 overcoats made that men had been without coats?"

"The bulk of these overcoat deliveries came late in November and December," General Sharpe replied. "Prior to that time we didn't have coats for all the men."

Maj. L. Hardeman, of the quartermaster's department, testifying for General Sharpe, said there were sufficient overcoats but the sizes were wrong.

"How did that come?" he was asked. "Because in most draft cantonments the men are larger physically than those in the regular army and in the guard," said Major Hardeman.

"Has every man in the army an overcoat today?" Senator McKellar asked.

"As far as requisitions have been made," Major Hardeman said. "B. W. N. Hanson, general manager of the Colt Arms Company, told the committee at the hearing on Thursday that the new modified American Enfield rifle and American ammunition are at least equal to German rifles and ammunition and superior to any used by the Allies. He agreed with other private ordnance makers who have been before the committee that the Vickers machine gun is being bought only because the new Browning weapons are not yet available."

Although rifle production was held up by the department's decision to modify the British Enfield weapon, Mr. Hanson said the delay was much more than compensated for by the securing of a greatly superior arm.

Although the new Browning type was adopted last May, he said, no contract was made until July, although orders were anticipated and preliminary work was begun. The delay was explained by Mr. Hanson as due in part to deliberations of the joint civilian army board, appointed by Secretary Baker to test and adopt the new weapon. Mr. Hanson was a member of the board.

Although giving the Browning contract in July, Mr. Hanson said that because of need to prepare new machinery, his deliveries would not begin until next April. His firm, however, is making deliveries on previous orders of Vickers machine guns, some contracted for a year ago.

Regarding government arsenals' production, Mr. Hanson said the impression that they are "away behind the times" was wrong. The arsenals compare very favorably, he said, with foreign government and American private factories. The main difficulty of American arsenals, he explained, is in retaining skilled workmen. Rifle production has been greatly increased, he said, by adoption of the modified Enfield.

In reply to questions by Senator Wadsworth, the witness said that if machine guns had been promptly ordered when the Government went into the war, General Pershing's machine-gun units now would not be required to use French arms and ammunition.

Efforts toward higher standardization of interchangeable parts in the Enfield rifles, Fred H. Colvin, a rifle expert, testified, caused three months' delay in their production. He criticized government arsenal methods.

General Sharpe read a long memorandum detailing how at the time the army and the national guard were mobilized for Mexican border service his department had bought clothing, practically exhausting its funds. When demobilization of the national guard was halted, General Sharpe said he got Secretary Baker's approval to an order for clothing for 500,000 additional men, that being approximately the number of the national guard and the army at war strength. In April this year he was authorized by Secretary Baker to order for 500,000 more and in June for a third 500,000.

"What did these orders include, for each man," asked Senator Weeks. "They were equipment or clothing and tents to last three months," replied General Sharpe.

"You know you haven't enough clothing for your men, don't you?" asked Mr. McKellar.

"Yes," said General Sharpe. "That's due to the way the men have been called out."

"It's because of the methods of purchasing through the Council of National Defense, isn't it?" demanded Mr. McKellar.

"No," said General Sharpe, "we've got to have some system like that."

"How much clothing is General

Pershing buying in England?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I don't know," said General Sharpe. "He asked permission to buy, and did not state the amount."

General Sharpe said the British embargo on Australian wool has been removed so far as this country is concerned, and that American manufacturers are now working Australian wool into cloth for uniforms. He hoped there would not be another draft call soon, as his department had been flooded by 700,000 new enlistments in the regular army, which had upset its program. General Sharpe said he hoped they would be ready for a new call some time in January.

Asking if there had not been some trouble as to shoes, Senator Wadsworth said he had heard that at Camp Custer half of an infantry detail was marched out to target practice, and then returned, giving their shoes to the other half so these men could practice. General Sharpe admitted such a condition exists.

Senator Weeks declared a Massachusetts shoe manufacturer who examined the shoes issued to 20,000 men reported about 80 per cent of the men were wearing shoes too short for them.

"This condition has been brought to the attention of Secretary Baker and of the medical department," said Senator Weeks.

General Sharpe said that as a result of the report to Secretary Baker the system of fitting shoes had been changed, and added:

"General Pershing has asked us to omit some narrower widths because his men are wearing heavy woolen socks."

General Sharpe placed the blame for improper fitting of shoes on company commanders and medical officers. He criticized the department red tape that sends telegrams, contracts and authorizations for action through half a dozen officials before action is had. He advocated adoption of "business methods."

"Did you ever propose a change?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Yes, to the Secretary of War."

"Who is responsible?"

"Well, this has been a matter of considerable controversy ever since the Civil War," said General Sharpe.

Senator Wadsworth asked why blue denim overalls were issued to men in cantonments.

General Sharpe said the overalls were given to protect uniforms from dirt in trench digging.

"I was informed," said Senator Wadsworth, "that one division commander bought the overalls because he had no regulation uniforms, and later got your approval."

"I was informed General Glenn at Chillicothe did that," said General Sharpe.

Later, under questioning by Senators Hitchcock and Weeks, General Sharpe explained that the shortage he referred to as certain to exist on Dec. 31 would occur only if a new call for drafted men should come now. He said he hoped to be able to take care of all men now called and any called "early in January." At the War Department it was stated that there has been no definite date set for the draft General Sharpe mentioned.

## INCOME TAX LAW POINTS EXPLAINED

John D. Murphy of the United States internal revenue office continued, this forenoon, his explanations of the income tax to a large audience in the big hearing room in the basement of the east wing of the State House. One point made was that the interest on money borrowed for investment can be deducted from the total income, unless the securities in which the investment is made are exempt from taxation.

Municipal and state bonds which are exempt and United States bonds yield interest which cannot be deducted, because the principal is exempt. But income from money borrowed to be invested in taxable securities can be deducted. The income from the 3½ per cent United States bonds is free from all federal taxes, whether the normal or the additional regardless of the amount. Income from government 4 per cents is also free from all federal taxes. Four per cent Liberty Loan bonds are free from taxation to the amount of \$5000. Above that amount, the surtax is levied.

Questions which were asked in writing yesterday were answered today. One point was that if a man owns a three-apartment house and occupies one of the apartments himself, he can get a deduction of income from the amount of two-thirds of the depreciation on the building as a whole. This is according to the ruling that a man cannot deduct anything for depreciation of the house he lives in, but can deduct for depreciation of tenements owned and rented by him.

Another answer was that a married man must include his wife's income with his own and the joint exemption for both is \$4000. Another was that if a man's income falls below the taxable sum, but exceeds such sum if the earnings of his minor children be included. Their earnings must be included because the children are under his control. But if he has emancipated his minor children, so that they control their own earnings and he has nothing to say about them, he should not include their earnings in his income return.

## FT. SCREVEN NOW TRAINING STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Fort Screven, near Savannah, has been designated by the War Department as a training station for men for the army as well as a receiving depot for the recruits of the southeastern department. A considerable body of men is to be sent to this post.

## CHAIRMAN HURLEY IS FIRST WITNESS

Chief of Shipping Board to Testify Before the Senate Investigating Committee—Full Cause of Delays to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator investigation of the activities of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be commenced today by the Senate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Fletcher of Florida is chairman.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the Shipping Board will be the first witness to appear before the committee. Other witnesses who have been summoned to appear are R. B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the Shipping Board and treasurer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and John A. Donald, one of the commissioners of the Shipping Board and vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Following a meeting of the committee on Thursday, it was determined that the investigation to be started today shall be conducted by the full committee, and that five members shall be deemed a quorum in conducting the hearings.

Chairman Hurley will be expected to lay before the committee full information as to the activities of the Shipping Board and its subsidiary body, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and of the progress which has been made in construction of ships. The committee will endeavor to learn, if possible, what fundamental disagreement has been the underlying and basic cause of the frequent disputes which have characterized the proceedings of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation since their establishment and creation eight months ago.

There has been a great deal of apprehension in official circles of late because of the precarious situation in which the shipping of this country is placed through the lack of ships, and there have been many inquiries among public men as to why agencies to which the task of constructing this country's mercantile fleet has been assigned have as yet failed to make any satisfactory showing.

In this connection the history of the Shipping Board is reviewed, and it is found that from the day of its organization strife and dissension among its officials has been characteristic of every action taken. It is remembered that after Major-General Goethals and William Denman had resigned their respective positions, an entirely revised program of an essentially progressive nature was promised by the new régime, headed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, and Admiral Capps, chairman of the Fleet Corporation. Admiral Capps found the duties incident to his position to be beyond his management, and Charles Piez, a Chicago engineer, was asked to attend to the actual work of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, while Admiral Capps retained nominal control.

This arrangement did not last long and Admiral Capps resigned, his successor being another naval officer, Rear Admiral Harris. The latter retained nominal control for a short time, and a few days ago resigned. Mr. Piez is now manager of the Fleet Corporation. During the intervals between these various changes in personnel, many promises were made. Tentative programs were submitted. The fact remains, it is pointed out, that nothing concrete has been accomplished.

Why this condition exists, the investigating committee will endeavor to ascertain. If any definite facts are evolved in the process of the investigation, the committee will recommend to Congress such legislation as will place the shipbuilding program of the United States on a more efficient and workable basis.

Some of the information to be asked of Chairman Hurley and other officials of the Shipping Board is embodied in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the committee on Thursday. The points sought to be carried are:

1. An itemized statement of all contracts which have been let by and through the board and the subsidiary shipbuilding corporation thereof for the construction of ships, both steel and wood, since the establishment and creation of the Shipping Board. Such statement should give the full name of each person, firm or corporation with whom each contract has been made, when organized, and how long in operation, the place and locality where the shipbuilding under each contract has been or is being carried on.
2. The number of ships that have been constructed, if any, and the place where and by whom so built.
3. The number of ships now under construction and where and by whom the same are being built, as well as the proportion of work done on each vessel up to the present time.
4. Copies of all shipbuilding contracts entered into, in order that the committee can ascertain the terms of the same.
5. Also what ships are being built in private yards for others than the Government, and by whom and where. It has been decided to hold hearings daily at 2 p. m. Senator Fletcher proposes to press the investigation as rapidly as possible.

A telegram has been received from shipbuilders in Seattle, Wash., stating that their yards will certainly produce the million tons promised for next year. Reports from west coast yards alone show that three million tons will be built.

Bainbridge Colby, representing the Shipping Board on the American Commission to Paris, on returning to this country, has increased the figures the Allies have placed on what the United States must contribute to the

shipping cause in 1918, estimates being as high as 8,000,000 tons.

Chairman Hurley, who will testify before the Senate investigating committee today, is now in complete charge of shipbuilding work, a change from the régime under Admiral Capps, when the latter was virtually in control of the building and Mr. Hurley in charge of the contracts.

This divided responsibility, it is claimed, led to confusion and delay, which Chairman Hurley now believes will be eliminated by placing control under a single head.

"Our story to the committee will be a frank and a very interesting one to the country," Mr. Hurley said.

Senator Fletcher, in charge of the inquiry, announced that Chairman Hurley will be followed on the witness stand by other members of the shipping board.

The first rivet was driven on Thursday in the keel of the first ship at the new fabricated steel shipyard in Newark, N. J. This keel will be followed by two others this month. The ultimate program for this yard is 150 ships of 5000 tons each. Fifteen thousand workers will be employed.

## Cargo Fleet Started

Work Begun on First of Large Number of Steel Boats Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Charles R. Page, representing the United States Shipping Board, on Thursday morning drove the first rivet in the first standardized 5000-ton steel cargo ship to be built for the American campaign against German submarines, by the Submarine Boat Corporation. About 3000 men are working. It is expected that within a few months five times that number may be employed. Seven of the 50 steel boats ordered are expected to be completed next June, six in July, 10 in August, 12 in September, 14 in October and one in November.

One hundred other steel cargo ships have been ordered from the Submarine Boat Corporation. It is stated. Eighty-six per cent of the steel being used in the construction of these boats is being turned out in 49 steel plants in different sections of the country. It is said that these are the first government vessels built from structural steel made in mills away from the shipyards.

## Shipping Board Appointment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert P. Bass, former Progressive Governor of New Hampshire, yesterday accepted a post on the Shipping Board as special assistant to Commissioner Raymond B. Stevens, in handling labor problems affecting ship construction.

## CHARGES AGAINST FARMERS REVIVED

Accusation That They Are Not Patriotic Is Directed at Union With Over 30,000 Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The charges against farmers of Nebraska that they are not patriotic first voiced when they were accused of refusing to market their wheat when it was needed by the allies of the United States, because a price of only \$2.20 had been fixed, have again been revived. This time the accusation has been directed at the Farmers' Union, which has more than 30,000 members in the State.

Between the retailers in the smaller towns and the local unions controlled by friction has existed, the former being of the opinion that the latter was aiming at putting them out of business through the use of the union as a purchasing agent for its members. The unions have reported that they were organized to put unnecessary middlemen out of business, and that the average small-town merchant had outlived his usefulness as an economic factor.

The unions have an agent in each county seat town or at other towns if the number of members justifies his employment, who orders all the bulk goods used on the farm, such as coal, lumber, salt, sugar, rice, and the like. These he distributes to those who have previously placed requisitions with him when the cars arrive.

The union has lately been buying sugar by the carload in a number of instances, and selling 100-pound sacks to members. This is in conflict with the Food Administration order that any amount greater than a 60-day supply is hoarding and will not be permitted. Retailers can buy only a few sacks and they limit customers to \$1 worth.

The union heads say that no farmer member is allowed to buy more than one sack every 60 days, but even this permits a ration of a pound and a half and over each day, and the retailers charge that it is a case of hoarding. Charges that this is another indication of the disposition of the farmer to disregard government rules and is distinctly unpatriotic are being directed at the union members, and strong pressure is being brought to bear on the state Food Administrator to act in the matter.

## UNITED STATES WAR PICTURES

Official war films will be shown tonight and tomorrow at the patriotic rallies in Tremont Temple under the auspices of the Boston Y. M. C. U. In addition to the pictures, patriotic songs will be sung and George B. Gallup will speak on "The Bright Side of the War."

## ALABAMA STUDENTS TO DRILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Arrangements have been made for the entire student body of the Central High School to begin military training immediately. The armory at the City Hall will be used.

## MR. HOOVER TO BE ASKED TO TESTIFY

Chairman Reed Will Give Food Administrator Opportunity to Tell What He Knows About the Sugar Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Reed, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Commerce and Manufactures, has announced that Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, will be asked to give his testimony today in the sugar shortage investigation. There are many in the capital who believe that Senator Reed would have performed an important public service if, instead of placing a great administrative department of the Government in the position of a defendant, he had begun the investigation with the testimony of Mr. Hoover. As it is, the testimony of the witnesses examined has done little to throw light on the causes of the shortage. Neither the allegations of Mr. Spreckels nor the protestations of Mr. Babst are in themselves of interest, it is pointed out, except in so far as they have a bearing on the success of the Food Administration in putting into effect the food control act.

The testimony of Mr. Hoover, it is hoped, will vindicate the Food Administration from whatever suspicion has gathered round it during the last few days. It is well known in the Capital that nothing would be more pleasing to pro-German propagandists than the fall of the Federal Food Administration. It is also known and realized that in all the allied countries food controllers have had a very short tenure of office, largely because clever and disloyal schemers took advantage of the sensitiveness of the general public in matters pertaining to personal habits.

It is on this account that so much criticism is directed against Senator Reed, who, by accepting Mr. Spreckels' assertions on their face value, allowed the hearing to take the form of an attack on the Food Administration. Senator Reed, it is pointed out, was a strenuous opponent of the Food Control Bill; some go even so far as to say that in the present hearing the Senator has been rather anxious to show that his predictions have come true.

Mr. Babst closed his testimony on Thursday. He devoted his time chiefly to trying to show that during the period of sugar shortage his own company has been a better friend to the American people than any other company; also that his rival, Mr. Spreckels, was, throughout his testimony, guilty of what Mr. Babst called "camouflage." On being asked by Senator Kenyon how it happened that so many employees of the sugar trust had slipped into important offices on the international committee, Mr. Babst answered that the work was so important that he felt it necessary "to employ men of whose loyalty to himself he was sure."

It appears that in 1917 400,000 tons more sugar was consumed in the United States than in 1916.



# TABLE OF DIVISIONS SHOWS HOW THE CANADIANS VOTED

## CANADIAN PAPERS AND THE ELECTION

### Unionist, Liberal and Independent Organs Give Their Views of Result Which Keeps the Borden Government in Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following are some of the newspaper comments on the recent Unionist victory in Canada:

#### The Star (Unionist), Montreal

The position of Quebec today, with only three representatives in the Union, and these not French-Canadians, is a matter for deep regret. It revives in acute form Canada's greatest national problem, demanding for its solution the broadest and most far-seeing and most generous statesmanship. It is wrong to impute disloyalty to the mass of those who voted against the Union. Nobody can impugn Nova Scotia's loyalty for instance. The situation in Quebec was different, but is explicable on the same grounds. The future course of this Province, so far as the Military Service Act is concerned, is very clear. Quebec, by its vote, expressed at the polls, does not agree with the rest of the country on conscription, but Quebec, if it is to keep faith with the pledges of its chosen leaders, will adhere to the oldest principle of our system of government, the rule of the majority. And only through the observance of that tradition can democracy survive.

#### La Presse (Liberal), Montreal

The Hon. N. W. Rowell suggests the future depends upon Quebec. It does not depend upon Quebec only. Quebec is quite disposed and always has been disposed to fulfill its national obligations. And history proves that we are not cowards. Long ago this would have been demonstrated in the present war if, at the outset, fanaticism toward the French-Canadians had been discarded in the general interest of Canada. Before the election campaign began the "Bonne Entente" was obtaining results in removing prejudices. Now that the election is over, this movement can be set in motion again.

#### The World (Unionist), Toronto

There never was any doubt about the issue that was to be decided. There was some doubt about how deeply Quebec had become immersed in the treacherous propaganda with which the ubiquitous pro-German agencies had flooded the country. The result is the best we could hope for from Canada, and the worst we had feared from Quebec.

#### The Mail and Empire (Unionist), Toronto

Whatever else may be remembered against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the country cannot forgive him for this war-time election. It was of his willing. It is his unpatriotic politics we have to thank for it, and there are few things for which we ought to be more thankful. The people shrank from the idea of war-time election, but Sir Wilfrid could not be denied. He was in a position to force one on the country and without compunction he did it.

#### Manitoba Free Press (Unionist)

It has been demonstrated once for all that no combination of selfish, reactionary and sectional interests can seize control of Canada's affairs. The Canadians who conceived this to be a progressive, democratic modern nation, able and willing to take its place and play its part on the stage of the world are definitely in charge of the affairs of their country.

#### L'Action Catholique (Independent), Quebec

The first impression given by the result is that there has occurred a "break." It really is a break between the West and the East, between the old provinces and the new. And this break will surely worry the victors who look to the real future of our dear Canada. It is the vote of the younger provinces that has sent back the Borden Government to power.

#### Telegram (Liberal), Quebec

It has been an interprovincial election. The East is arrayed against the West, province against province and, in a lesser degree, race against race. Finally, and this complicates still more the situation, it is impossible to say how roughly the actual electoral results indicate the genuine popular feeling behind the Premier, throughout the whole country, owing to the immense power which has undoubtedly been exerted to the ramifications of the franchise act.

#### The Telegraph (Unionist), St. John, N. B.

Canada stands up to meet the war. It has met the issue squarely and impressively. Canada declares in tones of thunder its intention to send prompt and adequate reinforcements to its fighting divisions in France and Flanders, finding these reinforcements impartially in every province by means of the Military Service Act.

#### Acadian Recorder (Liberal), Halifax, N. S.

The Liberal Party has failed to win the elections. It has put up a splen-

did fight, and maintained itself practically intact as a political force, despite many defections and the efforts made to disorganize it. With every material advantage on their side, the Unionists have not been able to sweep the country, as they fondly believed they would. Quebec, both in its English and French constituencies, remained true to Liberalism and its great leader, but the anti-Quebec carried in Ontario most completely. Nova Scotia again vindicated her Liberalism in a most triumphant manner. The Liberalism of this Province can neither be bought out, frightened out, nor gained over by plausible buttonholing. The West responded to the same appeal which moved Ontario. The figure of the grand old chieftain looms larger than ever, and dwarfs all contemporaries.

#### Victoria Colonist (Unionist), Victoria, B. C.

Canada has been true to herself, to her soldiers, and to civilians as well. The result of the election, from whatever standpoint it is viewed, is a sweeping victory for the cause of Union Government and for the enforcement of the Military Service Act.

#### Victoria Times (Unionist), Victoria, B. C.

The result of the election proves that there is no wavering in this country to prosecute this war with all its might. It shows that the people who have borne the main part of the burden are determined that the sacrifices made by them shall not be made in vain.

#### The Daily Standard (Unionist), Kingston, Ont.

For ourselves we should like to see Premier Borden name an all-English Cabinet without a single French-Canadian in it. The French-Canadians have voted to isolate themselves. So be it. As they have made their bed so should they lie. An all-English

Division	Last election	Cons	Lib	Govt	Opposition	Elected (party)	Cons	Lib	Govt	Opposition
Algoma East	Cons	182	11	G. B. Nicholson	Lawrence O'Connor	G. B. Nicholson (Un)	182	11	G. B. Nicholson	Lawrence O'Connor
Algoma West	Cons	558	2	T. E. Simpson	C. N. Smith (Ind)	T. E. Simpson (Un)	558	2	T. E. Simpson	C. N. Smith (Ind)
Brant	Cons	129	1	John Harold (Lib)	Jas. Lockwood (L)	John Harold (Un)	129	1	John Harold	Jas. Lockwood (L)
Brantford	Cons	719	7	W. F. Cockshutt	Blackwood Doran (L)	W. F. Cockshutt (Un)	719	7	W. F. Cockshutt	Blackwood Doran (L)
Bruce North	Cons	82	1	Hugh Clark	M. MacBride (L)	Hugh Clark (Un)	82	1	Hugh Clark	M. MacBride (L)
Bruce South	Cons	103	1	Alex. E. McNab	R. E. Truax	Alex. E. McNab (Un)	103	1	Alex. E. McNab	R. E. Truax
Carleton	Lib	11	11	George Boyce	F. H. Honeywell	George Boyce (Un)	11	11	George Boyce	F. H. Honeywell
Dufferin	Cons	1,459	1	John Best	Thomas Dryden	John Best (Un)	1,459	1	John Best	Thomas Dryden
Dundas	Cons	644	0	W. Casselman	A. W. McIntyre	W. Casselman (Un)	644	0	W. Casselman	A. W. McIntyre
Durham	Cons	724	1	Hon. N. W. Rowell (L)	G. Jones	Hon. N. W. Rowell (Un)	724	1	Hon. N. W. Rowell	G. Jones
Elgin East	Cons	394	1	David Marshall	W. G. Charles	David Marshall (Un)	394	1	David Marshall	W. G. Charles
Elgin West	Cons	897	1	Hon. T. Crothers	William Tolmie	Hon. T. Crothers (Un)	897	1	Hon. T. Crothers	William Tolmie
Essex North	Cons	176	1	E. S. Wigle	W. C. Kennedy	E. S. Wigle (Un)	176	1	E. S. Wigle	W. C. Kennedy
Essex South	Lib	201	1	Dr. F. Brien	Robert Atkin	Dr. F. Brien (Un)	201	1	Dr. F. Brien	Robert Atkin
Frontenac	Cons	853	1	Dr. J. W. Edwards	James Halliday	Dr. J. W. Edwards (Un)	853	1	Dr. J. W. Edwards	James Halliday
Glengarry-Stormont	New div.	1,020	1	Dr. R. J. Morrison (L)	A. H. Dennis (Lab)	Dr. R. J. Morrison (Un)	1,020	1	Dr. R. J. Morrison	A. H. Dennis (Lab)
Grenville	Cons	910	1	Hon. J. D. Reid	Dr. P. A. Macintosh	Hon. J. D. Reid (Un)	910	1	Hon. J. D. Reid	Dr. P. A. Macintosh
Grey North	Cons	342	1	W. S. Middlebro	Dr. A. L. Danard	W. S. Middlebro (Un)	342	1	W. S. Middlebro	Dr. A. L. Danard
Grey South	New div.	1,020	1	R. F. Lalor	W. J. Parsons	R. F. Lalor (Un)	1,020	1	R. F. Lalor	W. J. Parsons
Halton	Cons	619	1	R. K. Anderson	W. D. Gregory	R. K. Anderson (Un)	619	1	R. K. Anderson	W. D. Gregory
Hamilton East	Cons	2,575	1	Hon. S. C. Mewburn	George Halcrow	Hon. S. C. Mewburn (Un)	2,575	1	Hon. S. C. Mewburn	George Halcrow
Hamilton West	Cons	1,820	1	T. J. Stewart	W. Rollo (Lab)	T. J. Stewart (Un)	1,820	1	T. J. Stewart	W. Rollo (Lab)
Hastings East	Cons	1,066	1	Thomas Thompson	William Cross	Thomas Thompson (Un)	1,066	1	Thomas Thompson	William Cross
Hastings West	Cons	1,771	1	E. Guss Porter	R. J. Graham (Ind)	E. Guss Porter (Un)	1,771	1	E. Guss Porter	R. J. Graham (Ind)
Huron	New div.	1,429	1	James Bowman	Arch. Hyslop	James Bowman (Un)	1,429	1	James Bowman	Arch. Hyslop
Huron South	New div.	1,429	1	J. J. Merner	Thomas McMillen	J. J. Merner (Un)	1,429	1	J. J. Merner	Thomas McMillen
Kent	New div.	1,429	1	J. W. Pews	A. B. McCoig	J. W. Pews (Un)	1,429	1	J. W. Pews	A. B. McCoig
Kingston	Cons	345	1	W. F. Nickle	Dr. A. W. Richardson	W. F. Nickle (Un)	345	1	W. F. Nickle	Dr. A. W. Richardson
Lambton East	Cons	494	1	J. E. Armstrong	E. Neil McDougall	J. E. Armstrong (Un)	494	1	J. E. Armstrong	E. Neil McDougall
Lambton West	Cons	89	1	F. F. Pardoe (Lib)	Dr. J. C. Morrison	F. F. Pardoe (Un)	89	1	F. F. Pardoe	Dr. J. C. Morrison
Larnack	New div.	1,429	1	A. E. Hanna	Boyd C. Caldwell	A. E. Hanna (Un)	1,429	1	A. E. Hanna	Boyd C. Caldwell
Leeds-Brockville	New div.	1,429	1	Sir Thomas White	A. C. Hardy	Sir Thomas White (Un)	1,429	1	Sir Thomas White	A. C. Hardy
Lennox-Addington	Cons	1,553	1	W. G. Paul	E. W. Grange	W. G. Paul (Un)	1,553	1	W. G. Paul	E. W. Grange
London	Cons	1,911	1	Hume Cronyn (Lib)	E. J. Loveless	Hume Cronyn (Un)	1,911	1	Hume Cronyn	E. J. Loveless
Middlesex East	Cons	661	1	S. F. Glass	J. M. Ross	S. F. Glass (Un)	661	1	S. F. Glass	J. M. Ross
Middlesex West	Lib	131	1	G. A. Elliott	G. H. Thomas	G. A. Elliott (Un)	131	1	G. A. Elliott	G. H. Thomas
Muskoka	Lib	118	1	A. A. Charlton (Lib)	J. A. Wallace	A. A. Charlton (Un)	118	1	A. A. Charlton	J. A. Wallace
Nipissing	Cons	555	1	C. H. Harrison (Lab)	E. A. Lalor	C. H. Harrison (Un)	555	1	C. H. Harrison	E. A. Lalor
Northumberland	New div.	1,429	1	C. A. Munson	S. Dudley	C. A. Munson (Un)	1,429	1	C. A. Munson	S. Dudley
Ottawa	New div.	1,429	1	H. H. Chabot	Sir W. Laurier	H. H. Chabot (Un)	1,429	1	H. H. Chabot	Sir W. Laurier
Oxford North	Cons	558	1	S. S. Sharp	F. L. Hogg	S. S. Sharp (Un)	558	1	S. S. Sharp	F. L. Hogg
Oxford South	Cons	370	1	Wm. Smith	William Smith (Un)	Wm. Smith (Un)	370	1	Wm. Smith	William Smith (Un)
Oxford West	Cons	295	1	E. W. Nesbitt (Lib)	Edmond Proulx (Op)	E. W. Nesbitt (Un)	295	1	E. W. Nesbitt	Edmond Proulx (Op)
Perth	Cons	941	1	James Arthur	Don Sutherland (Un)	James Arthur (Un)	941	1	James Arthur	Don Sutherland (Un)
Perth North	Cons	316	1	Sam Charters	Ben Patch	Sam Charters (Un)	316	1	Sam Charters	Ben Patch
Perth South	Cons	497	1	H. B. Morphy	J. P. Rankin	H. B. Morphy (Un)	497	1	H. B. Morphy	J. P. Rankin
Peterborough	Cons	83	1	M. Steele	W. Forrester	M. Steele (Un)	83	1	M. Steele	W. Forrester
Peterborough West	Cons	693	1	A. J. Sexsmith	W. H. Johnston	A. J. Sexsmith (Un)	693	1	A. J. Sexsmith	W. H. Johnston
Port Arthur-Kenora	New div.	42	1	H. Burnham	R. R. Hall	H. Burnham (Un)	42	1	H. Burnham	R. R. Hall
Prince Edward	New div.	1,429	1	F. H. Keefer	Jas. Dunbar (Lab)	F. H. Keefer (Un)	1,429	1	F. H. Keefer	Jas. Dunbar (Lab)
Prescott	Lib	1,312	1	R. B. Hepburn	B. R. Hersey	R. B. Hepburn (Un)	1,312	1	R. B. Hepburn	B. R. Hersey
Renfrew	Cons	708	1	A. R. Metcalf	Edmond Proulx (Op)	A. R. Metcalf (Un)	708	1	A. R. Metcalf	Edmond Proulx (Op)
Renfrew South	Lib	200	1	S. J. Mackie (Lib)	S. J. Mackie (Un)	S. J. Mackie (Un)	200	1	S. J. Mackie	S. J. Mackie (Un)
Russell	Cons	1,911	1	Isaac Fiddow	Hon. K. Rhodes	Isaac Fiddow (Un)	1,911	1	Isaac Fiddow	Hon. K. Rhodes
Simcoe East	Cons	466	1	H. B. Tudhope (Lib)	Manley Chew	H. B. Tudhope (Un)	466	1	H. B. Tudhope	Manley Chew
Simcoe North	Cons	172	1	John Currie	E. C. Duffy	John Currie (Un)	172	1	John Currie	E. C. Duffy
Simcoe West	Cons	63	1	W. A. Boys	J. H. Mitchell	W. A. Boys (Un)	63	1	W. A. Boys	J. H. Mitchell
Temiskaming	New div.	1,429	1	Hon. F. Cochrane	Hon. F. Cochrane (Un)	Hon. F. Cochrane (Un)	1,429	1	Hon. F. Cochrane	Hon. F. Cochrane (Un)
Toronto Center	Cons	2,162	1	E. Bristol	J. C. Ramsden	E. Bristol (Un)	2,162	1	E. Bristol	J. C. Ramsden
Toronto East	Cons	4,371	1	Sir E. Kemp	J. T. Vick (Lab)	Sir E. Kemp (Un)	4,371	1	Sir E. Kemp	J. T. Vick (Lab)
Toronto North	Cons	3,317	1	G. R. Foster	A. J. Young	G. R. Foster (Un)	3,317	1	G. R. Foster	A. J. Young
Toronto South	Cons	2,843	1	Dr. C. Sheard	Dr. C. Sheard (Un)	Dr. C. Sheard (Un)	2,843	1	Dr. C. Sheard	Dr. C. Sheard (Un)
Toronto West	Cons	7,007	1	H. C. Hocken	C. W. Kerr	H. C. Hocken (Un)	7,007	1	H. C. Hocken	C. W. Kerr
Toronto-Parkdale	New div.	1,429	1	H. M. Mowat (Lib)	G. Waldron	H. M. Mowat (Un)	1,429	1	H. M. Mowat	G. Waldron
Victoria	New div.	1,429	1	Sir Sam Hughes	George Isaacs	Sir Sam Hughes (Un)	1,429	1	Sir Sam Hughes	George Isaacs
Waterloo North	Cons	450	1	W. D. Weichell	W. D. Euler	W. D. Weichell (Un)	450	1	W. D. Weichell	W. D. Euler
Waterloo South	Cons	853	1	F. S. Scott	Adam Thompson	F. S. Scott (Un)	853	1	F. S. Scott	Adam Thompson
Welland	Lib	500	1	Evan Fraser	J. H. German (Un)	Evan Fraser (Un)	500	1	Evan Fraser	J. H. German (Un)
Wellington North	Cons	25	1	W. A. Clarke	J. McEwing (Lib)	W. A. Clarke (Un)	25	1	W. A. Clarke	J. McEwing (Lib)
Wellington South	Lib	624	1	L. Cunningham (S)	L. Cunningham (S)	L. Cunningham (Un)	624	1	L. Cunningham	L. Cunningham (S)
Westworth	Cons	893	1	G. C. Wilson	J. H. Dickinson	G. C. Wilson (Un)	893	1	G. C. Wilson	J. H. Dickinson
York East	New div.	1,429	1	Thomas Foster	F. J. Flattman (Lab)	Thomas Foster (Un)	1,429	1	Thomas Foster	F. J. Flattman (Lab)
York North	Cons	69	1	J. A. M. Armstrong	W. L. M. King	J. A. M. Armstrong (Un)	69	1	J. A. M. Armstrong	W. L. M. King
York South	Ind	5,293	1	W. F. Maclean	Alex. McGregor	W. F. Maclean (Un)	5,293	1	W. F. Maclean	Alex. McGregor
York West	New div.	1,429	1	Tom Wallace	J. T. Gunn (Lab)	Tom Wallace (Un)	1,429	1	Tom Wallace	J. T. Gunn (Lab)

#### QUEBEC (Island of Montreal)

Division	Last election	Cons	Lib	Govt	Opposition	Elected (party)	Cons	Lib	Govt	Opposition
George Etienne Cartier	New div.	1,429	1	Dr. Bernier	S. W. Jacobs	Dr. Bernier (Un)	1,429	1	Dr. Bernier	S. W. Jacobs
Hochelaga	New div.	1,429	1	C. Dignard	M. Buhay	C. Dignard (Un)	1,429	1	C. Dignard	M. Buhay
Jacques Cartier	Cons	1,429	1	A. Jassin	Dr. Lesage	A. Jassin (Un)	1,429	1	A. Jassin	Dr. Lesage
Laurier-Outremont	New div.	1,429	1	Hon. P. E. Blondin	P. R. Du Tremblay	Hon. P. E. Blondin (Un)	1,429	1	Hon. P. E. Blondin	P. R. Du Tremblay
Malonneuve	New div.	1,429	1	C. H. Cahan	Hon. R. Lemieux	C. H. Cahan (Un)	1,429	1	C. H. Cahan	Hon. R. Lemieux
St. Ann's	Cons	752	1	Hon. C. J. Doherty	D. Gallery	Hon. C. J. Doherty (Un)	752	1	Hon. C. J. Doherty	D. Gallery
St. Antoine	Cons	2,000	1	Sir Herbert Ames	W. J. Hushion	Sir Herbert Ames (Un)	2,000	1	Sir Herbert Ames	W. J. Hushion
St. Denis	New div.	1,429	1	A. Verville	A. Verville (Lib)	A. Verville (Un)	1,429	1	A. Verville	A. Verville (Lib)
St. Lawrence-St. George	New div.	1,429	1	Hon. C. C. Ballantyne	S. W. Jacobs	Hon. C. C. Ballantyne (Un)	1,429	1	Hon. C. C. Ballantyne	S. W. Jacobs
Westmont-St. Henry	New div.	1,429	1	Hon. A. Sevigny	L. A. Leduc	Hon. A. Sevigny (Un)	1,429	1	Hon. A. Sevigny	L. A. Leduc
St. James	Lib	1,514	1	L. A. Lapointe	L. A. Lapointe (Lib)	L. A. Lapointe (Un)	1,514	1	L. A. Lapointe	L. A. Lapointe (Lib)
St. Mary's	Lib	2,177	1	Dr. H. Deslauriers	Dr. H. Deslauriers (Lib)	Dr. H. Deslauriers (Un)	2,177	1	Dr. H. Deslauriers	Dr. H. Deslauriers (Lib)
St. Armand	Cons	597	1	P. R. McElbourn	P. R. McElbourn (Un)	P. R. McElbourn (Un)	597	1	P. R. McElbourn	P. R. McElbourn (Un)
Bagot	Lib	96	1	J. E. Lafontaine	J. E. Lafontaine (Lib)	J. E. Lafontaine (Un)	96	1	J. E. Lafontaine	J. E. Lafontaine (Lib)

Cabinet is what the country needs and what the country will hope for.

Morning Albertan (Unionist), Calgary

The result is an overwhelming declaration in favor of the cause of right. Union Government, with its policy of conscription and active war participation, has been endorsed in a most pronounced manner.

#### News-Telegram (Liberal), Calgary

The Government of Borden has sown the wind, and the whirlwind is yet to come. But out of the national adversity that will temporarily follow the very menacing situation that has been created will come the national spirit that will ever long sweep Canada from end to end.

#### Daily News (Unionist), Moose Jaw, Sask.

As the result has demonstrated that Quebec has lost its grip on the political life of the Dominion, it has also demonstrated that the West holds the balance of power. The 57 seats west of the Great Lakes decided the issue. They made a victory for the Union Government possible because, with only a few exceptions, they went solidly for it.

#### Regina Post (Unionist)

Canada has given her answer to those who thought the heart and strength of Canadians had gone overseas, and that the time was ripe to snatch an ignoble victory at the price of the nation's honor. The answer is such as to make Canada a proud, proud nation.

#### Saskatoon Phoenix (Unionist)



## WAR HAS UNITED SALOON'S ENEMIES

Economic and Moral Forces of the Nation Pledged to Early Indorsement of Federal Constitutional Prohibition Plan

Additional dispatches from correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, sent in response to requests by this paper for authentic forecasts as to the attitude of the states toward the federal amendment providing for constitutional prohibition in the United States, indicate an overwhelming indorsement of that amendment. Even in those states which have been regarded as strongholds of the brewing and other liquor interests, it is reported that the change in sentiment brought about by the participation of the United States in the war has unified moral and economic forces in the campaign to defeat the saloon and that those states, when the time comes, will align themselves on the side of national prohibition.

### Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—That Missouri will vote dry in 1918, when the prohibition amendment is placed on the ballot, is the general belief. With a great part of the State already dry, the prohibitionists say they have made great gains since America entered the war, and now have enough votes to carry their fight. A plan of dry leaders to have a special session of the Missouri Legislature to indorse the national Congress on the prohibition issue has been defeated. Governor Gardner said the special session would consider taxes only. St. Louis brewers say they do not fear that prohibition will come.

### Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The split in the Louisiana representation in the Lower House indicates very nearly the division in this State on the federal prohibition amendment. The State Legislature meets in 1918 and, according to statements by leaders of both sides, a long and bitter fight is probable, before Louisiana ratifies the amendment.

Orleans parish, which is the stronghold of the liquor element, has 26 votes in the Lower House, and, with the other wet parishes, will have the balance of power over the upstate members, practically all of whom will vote dry. Some of the wet parishes outside Orleans, however, are opposing Orleans parish on other bills and may vote with the drys in order to get the support of the drys against Orleans in these other measures.

New Orleans newspapers in a roundabout manner have expressed the belief that the next Legislature will ratify the amendment and they warn the liquor element to show its hand. The item, which is friendly to the liquor interests, says editorially: "It is our impression that four of the assemblies convened in Baton Rouge during the past 10 years, if left to their own devices, would have passed almost any sort of prohibition proposal. . . . Nothing but the utmost efforts of political jockeying, legislative vote trading and personal solicitation of all sorts, has kept enough members in the dry column to keep the State wet, or, at any rate, to prevent a popular vote on the subject. Nobody need be surprised at anything that the Louisiana Legislature does with reference to alcohol."

### Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The prohibition forces of Indiana declare that there is hardly any question but that the State will ratify the federal prohibition amendment during the 1919 session of the state Legislature. They base their prediction upon the temper of the people and the fact that the last session of the Legislature voted for state-wide prohibition by 70 to 28 in the lower House, and by 38 to 11 in the upper.

Liquor interests are already at work in an effort to control the next Legislature, however, and the issue is expected to be dominant in the elections. There will probably be a coalition of the prohibition forces in order to maintain the anti-saloon strength. As the State was voted dry by a nonpartisan vote, neither of the old parties are expected to espouse the cause of the wets.

### North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Prohibition leaders in this State are confident that North Carolina at the next session of the Legislature, which convenes in January, 1919, will ratify the proposed national prohibition amendment by not less than a three-fourths vote in both houses. The ratification, of course, depends on the complexion of the membership of the Legislature which is to be elected next November, and to assure a dry majority of the membership, the prohibition forces, beginning Jan. 6, will conduct a three months' speaking campaign throughout the State, addresses to be made by men of state and national reputation. The campaign is thought by many as hardly necessary, as prohibition sentiment is stronger in the State today than when the prohibition law was adopted by the State seven years ago. The law was adopted by a majority of more than 40,000. Those who are familiar with conditions say that South Carolina will adopt the national amendment by an overwhelming vote.

### Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—It is felt

that Oklahoma may be one of the first states to vote on the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution because the Legislature, which last year passed the Oklahoma "bone dry" law, is subject to a call by the Governor and may soon be convened in special session to consider war emergency legislation.

There is practically no doubt that this Legislature would approve the amendment by much more than a two-thirds majority. Governor Williams has, however, declined to state whether he would submit the subject of ratification of the amendment to a special session, if he calls one, but it is considered probable that he would do so.

### Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SEATTLE, Wash.—The State of Washington will vote in 1919 on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The present state law forbids all manufacture and traffic in liquor. That the vote will be overwhelmingly in favor of national prohibition is the opinion of leading prohibitionists of this city. This was indicated by the voting down of the brewery bills last year. An amendment to the state law, a referendum to allow the operation of the permit system, is in the courts now, and the question as to legality under the Reed law, if declared legal, will be voted on next fall.

### South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The prohibitionists of South Dakota are greatly elated at the action of Congress in submitting national-wide prohibition to the states, and express confidence that South Dakota will be one of the first states to line up on the dry side by ratifying the proposed dry amendment to the Federal Constitution. Their confidence is due to the satisfactory manner in which state-wide prohibition has worked in South Dakota since it went into effect in July last. They declare that South Dakota is as near bone dry as it is possible for a state to be.

### Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
ATLANTA, Ga.—The die is cast. The deed is done in Georgia, as far as prohibition is concerned. I do not think there is the shadow of a doubt that Georgia will ratify the prohibition amendment to the constitution," declared D. C. E. Cartledge, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Anti-Saloon League, speaking in the absence of the state superintendent. The statement reflects the attitude of members of that league.

While it is generally agreed that ratification will take place, it is also accepted as inevitable that liquor interests will make the contest bitter in this as well as other states of the South. The Georgia Legislature voted on June 27, 1918, and its members for that session in most cases will have been chosen on the prohibition issue. The Constitution declared in an editorial Dec. 19: "It is as good as a foregone conclusion that the amendment will be made the constitutional law of the land, probably far in advance of the seven years' limitation."

### Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With only six wet counties in Florida, the prospects for the ratification of the resolution passed by the last Legislature to amend the State Constitution for state-wide prohibition seem more favorable. This election will be called in November of next year. The wet counties are: Duval, Escambia, Nassau, Monroe, Pinellas and Hillsboro.

That the six wet counties will carry the State is very unlikely. The prohibition wave is rapidly sweeping over Florida. In October of this year St. Johns, Flagler and Palm Beach counties called elections and voted the dry ticket. The constitution of Florida, as it stands now, is framed so that local option applies. Duval County is expected soon to call an election, as a petition already has been signed by more than 25 per cent of the registered voters to call a wet and dry election, this being the percentage required to call an election.

Last September Wakulla and Liberty counties, in neither of which there had ever been a saloon, but in which no election against liquor had ever been held, called an election and went dry by a large majority.

### Wyoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Judging from the present sentiment in Wyoming the prohibition amendment will be adopted in this State by a majority. In the opinion of disinterested parties who are in close touch with the situation here, it is the almost unanimous verdict in this State that the saloons will be put out of existence at the earliest possible moment.

Prohibition has indeed become the chief campaign platform of both the Republican and Democratic parties in this State, and all candidates, who have so far announced themselves for office, have specifically stated that they will work for the enforcement of prohibition laws here. The opportunity to make the measure national-wide, it is believed, will be even more popular than the campaign to place Wyoming in the dry column.

### Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"One of the first acts of the Utah Legislature in January, 1919, will be the ratification of the constitutional amendment for national prohibition;" in these

words, Governor Bamberger expressed what is felt to be the sentiment of the legislators and the great majority of the citizens of the State today.

Public men questioned on the subject, were unanimous in the opinion that Utah would ratify the amendment without dissent. Should there arise the necessity for holding a special session of that Legislature for any specific reason, it is stated that action on the amendment would be taken then.

All the legislators had prohibition in their platform last year and, as a consequence, there is no danger, it is asserted, that Utah will fail to ratify.

### California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—We confidently expect that the federal prohibition amendment will be ratified at the session of the Legislature in January, 1919, said Franklin Hichborn, publicity director of the California Anti-Saloon League, here. At the session of the Legislature, he said, an anti-saloon measure failed to pass by only three votes in the Senate and eight votes in the Assembly.

Several wet members of the Legislature represent dry territory, and will probably be replaced with dry legislators. In addition much other territory has recently gone dry, and will undoubtedly be so represented. At Sacramento, a state-wide campaign will be begun early in the year to elect a favorable Legislature. Other leaders are confident of success, but feel that it will require a good fight.

### Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOISE, Idaho—Prohibition sentiment has not lessened in Idaho, and the prospects are for a unanimous passage of the national amendment by the Legislature. The Idaho state law was passed three years ago with only one dissenting vote, and the constitutional amendment carried last year every county. The Republican Party state platform favors nation-wide prohibition of both manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and the Democratic Legislature memorialized Congress to that effect. There is no organized sentiment against prohibition in the State.

### Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A large number of the men familiar with the situation here think that the prohibition amendment will carry in Alabama. Basing their belief on the success which prohibition has been during the last régime, many former enthusiastic local optionists are now being converted to prohibition. Opponents are making an effort to inject into the question the inquiry of state rights. However, every indication is that at the next Legislature the men who have committed themselves as favorably to prohibition will be in the majority. A large number of prominent Alabamians are now in Washington working for the cause.

### New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
SANTA FE, N. M.—On Nov. 7 last, New Mexico adopted state-wide prohibition by a majority of 16,000, or almost a two-to-one vote. The State Legislature meets next in January, 1919. The present Senate remains in office and is strongly for prohibition. A new House of Representatives is to be elected; but with both political parties pledged to prohibition and the overwhelming popular expression just given, no one doubts immediate approval of the national amendment.

### Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Minnesota will have two opportunities next year to vote on prohibition, one at the fall election when the state amendment will be submitted and one through the Legislature at its meeting in January, 1919, when the federal amendment is to be submitted. George B. Safford, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League will ask the Governor to call a session this winter for this purpose. Dry sentiment has been increasing here each year and there is good reason to believe that the federal amendment will be ratified. Plans are being formulated for a campaign in its interest by the Minnesota Dry Federation.

### Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
DENVER, Col.—Very little doubt is felt by citizens of Colorado as to the adoption of the national prohibition amendment by the State within the time allotted. Colorado ceased the manufacture and sale of liquor on Jan. 1, 1916, and at the following session of the Legislature, a bone-dry movement very nearly won the day. As a compromise, liquor importations were greatly restricted and it has been generally recognized that complete banishment of liquor would not be hard to obtain. It is regarded as not unlikely that the Legislature, which will convene in 1919, will take up the amendment with every prospect of success.

### Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona is thoroughly committed to bone-dry prohibition after a three-year test which has been beneficial in every respect. There is not the slightest doubt that the Legislature of this State will adopt the prohibition amendment at the first opportunity. Members of the Legislature within reach say that in their

opinion there will not be a dissenting vote at the next session, which will begin in January, 1918.

### Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—It is quite generally felt that Arkansas will undoubtedly ratify the federal prohibition amendment early in 1919. The Legislature meets on Jan. 14, 1919, and the resolution probably will be adopted during the first week of its session.

The sentiment on the prohibition enactments passed here in 1915 was shown by the vote, when the issue was submitted in November, 1916. This vote was 109,697 for prohibition and 56,064 against it. The last Legislature almost unanimously adopted a bone dry amendment to the prohibition act.

### Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi Legislature, which meets early in January, will probably be among the first to ratify the national prohibition amendment. Strong sentiment in favor of nation-wide prohibition was expressed when the Legislature discussed the bone-dry clause to the present law at the recent extra session of the Legislature. It is regarded as practically a certainty that a resolution declaring for the national amendment will be offered early in the 1918 session. The leaders of the Prohibition Party anticipate little opposition in the Legislature, when the bill is presented for ratification, according to a statement made by the party's official organ.

## TWO SONGS TO BE IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In order to counteract so far as possible any disloyalty in the public schools of the city, Superintendent of Schools Alfred Roncovieri has issued an order requiring a knowledge of portions of American anthems requisite for graduation or promotion in any of the schools of the city.

The music and verses designated as those that will hereafter practically be part of the school curriculum are the first and third verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the first, second and fourth verses of "America." "Each student will hereafter be required to learn these verses verbatim before he will be allowed to receive a diploma of graduation from any of the public schools and teachers will be required to see that something of the meaning and significance of the pieces are understood by the pupil," said Mr. Roncovieri.

"This step was taken," said the superintendent, "partly because a student in one of our high schools recently refused to rise and participate in the singing of the national songs on the ground that he did not believe in the accuracy of the sentiments expressed. It is to uncover and correct any such situation that may exist in the public schools that the order is made."

## RIVAL NORTH DAKOTA LEAGUE IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
FARGO, N. D.—Organization of the North Dakota Farmers League, launched by several hundred North-western North Dakota farmers heretofore affiliated with North Dakota Non-Partisan Political League, was announced on Thursday, following a convention held in Omamee, N. D. The new organization will advance a program looking to the betterment of rural conditions by seeking closer cooperation with other lines of business, to the end that rural problems may be better understood and advanced accordingly.

In a statement of the objects, the new league declares it opposes the passage by the North Dakota Legislature of the bill that was introduced in the legislation last winter by the non-partisan league interests proposing the adoption of a new state constitution, removal of the state bonded indebtedness limit, provision for all kinds of state and community-owned enterprises, and a proposed system of appointing state and county officials instead of electing them. These provisions in non-partisan measures are declared particularly obnoxious to new organization. Political agitation for the last 18 months is also scored as having engendered class hatred, and the new league places itself squarely on record in support of the war.

## MORE LIBERAL USE OF POTATOES URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An appeal has been made to hotels and restaurants in Pennsylvania by the food department of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety to encourage consumption of potatoes, says the North American. Potato dishes should be featured on the menu at every meal, and with as many courses as possible, the department says. Farmers of Pennsylvania raised a crop of 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes during the last season, the greatest in the history of the State, notwithstanding that they paid more for seed, fertilization and cultivation. This crop, in many districts, is being sold at less than cost of production.

"The favorable conditions this winter," says a statement by the food department, "are due to efforts of farmers, and the best way to insure another big crop next season is to encourage the growers."

## MAJORITY OF UNION GOVERNMENT IS 45

Uneasiness Is Felt in Unionist Quarters Over the Suggestion That Sir Wilfrid Laurier Be Offered Place in Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The political atmosphere is somewhat disturbed over a suggestion, which would appear to be either the work of sentimentalists or some one with more subtle intent. It is nothing less than that Sir Wilfrid Laurier be asked to join the Unionist Cabinet, which proposition he refused hardly graciously when it was offered by Sir Robert Borden, some months back.

Whether the suggestion comes from Montreal or Toronto, or who fathered it, is not known here. In fact, on inquiries being made, where one would expect to find confirmation or otherwise, nothing seems to be known of the report. While it is well known that the Premier will, after the Christmas holidays, overhaul his Cabinet with the view of making it an absolutely "fifty-fifty" basis, as he has frequently promised to do, only the most vivid imagination could conceive of the possibility of a seat in it being offered to the Leader of the Opposition after his strenuous fight against the Military Service Act. That there are no French-Canadians in the Government is entirely due to the action of the Province of Quebec, which defeated both the ministers of that race who were in the late Government.

Regarding the question of Sir Wilfrid Laurier joining the Cabinet, the Montreal Herald today prints the following:

Now that the election is over and the people have given a mandate to the Union Government, a mandate that says that, for the time being at least, party politics are brushed aside, there is an opportunity for the Prime Minister to do the biggest thing, personally, that perhaps any Prime Minister of Canada has ever had the opportunity to do. The whole country would applaud the offer of a portfolio to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The French-Canadians, 25 per cent of the population of Canada, are without direct representation in the Cabinet. Again it must be remarked that this is entirely their own fault.

The Mail and Empire of Toronto is simply horrified at the suggestion. It says that the country "made a clean sweep of him and his policy as far as English-speaking Canada is concerned," and yet the paper goes on to say "three days later the sugges-

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WOMEN'S APPAREL  
DISTINCTIVE STYLES  
UNUSUAL VARIETY  
REASONABLY PRICED

tion is put forward that the leader the electors of Canada have thus disposed of be invited to join the Union Government. The proposal being so audacious, the proposer naturally is shy and the idea is announced as if it were an unfathered thing that "just grew."

"The Union Government must keep faith with the people whose mandate it has received to carry out the policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier did his utmost to bury."

"The people who on Monday voted for Union Government believed they were doing the best thing for insuring our overseas defenders reinforcements and strong support from home. If Sir Wilfrid were admitted to the Cabinet they would feel that their confidence had been abused."

A telegram received from Winnipeg says that the four western constituencies which have been in doubt would now seem to indicate by incomplete returns that two of the Alberta seats have returned Unionists and one Opposition seat has also elected the Opposition candidate. On this basis the standing in Western Canada is as follows: Manitoba (one seat postponed), Government 13, Opposition 1; Saskatchewan, Government 16, Opposition 0; Alberta, Government 11, Opposition 1; British Columbia, Government 12, Opposition 1.

The standing for the whole of the Dominion is now as follows: Prince Edward Island, Government 0, Opposition 4; Nova Scotia, Government 5, Opposition 9; New Brunswick, Government 3, Opposition 62; Ontario, Government 71, Opposition 11; and the prairie provinces as above. This gives a government majority of 45, which is likely to be very considerably increased when the soldiers' vote is counted.

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## CITY COAL YARDS OPEN IN ST. LOUIS

Output of Municipally Controlled Mine Is Sold at Prices Far Below Dealers' Quotations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first municipal coal stations have been opened here, and are being conducted with success. Coal shipped from a mine recently leased by the city near Belleville, Ill., is being sold to the public at 16 cents a bushel. Dealers are charging nearly twice that much in some sections of the city, the price running from 20 to 30 cents a bushel.

The first stations were opened by the city recently. Mayor Henry W. Kiel sold the first bushel. After that there was a rush at the six other stations in various sections of the downtown district which had been opened simultaneously. Women and children came in great numbers, bringing washbasins, sacks and baskets to carry home their purchases.

The coal is being sold in an effort to aid the poorer class of people, who have found difficulty in procuring fuel because of high prices and traffic congestion. No individual is permitted to buy more than five bushels at one time, and the smallest amount that can be purchased is two cepts worth. For two cents the buyer obtains ten pounds of coal.

The stations have been placed under the direct supervision of the city park department. No deliveries are made. The coal is an ordinary bituminous variety.

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## PINE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL ACTIVITY

Kentucky Educational Enterprise Carrying Education Among Inhabitants of the High Lands

Yon side the mountain from the school lies Hindman, Ky., which is equivalent to saying that on the hitherward side of the mountain from Hindman, Ky., is the Pine Mountain Settlement School, and that is, for the moment, the more important. Pine Mountain School is away up in the fastnesses of the Kentucky mountains where few travelers care to penetrate, except such persons as Cecil J. Sharpe of England, or Howard Brockway and Miss Lorraine Wyman, who go to collect and record the ballads and folk lore of old England which were brought to America by early inhabitants, and preserved in those mountain regions with scarcely a trace of the progressive influences which have modified the country all about them in the two centuries or so since the first settlers decided to make their homes among those close-gathering hills.

The way the Pine Mountain School came into being is told by "Uncle" William Creech, who gave the land for it, 136 acres: "I want to tell my reasons why I want a school here at Pine Mountain. There is so many of our young folks growing up here not even taught up as to Morality. It grieved me to think that Parents would raise their children under such rulings. I see no chance to better it without we teach the young generation that they can't never prosper while they follow the old ones' Example. I have been thinking about this some thirty years or more. . . . Where I was Raised this trouble wasn't half so bad because there were schools that helped the people. . . . My idea was that if we could get a good school here and get the children interested it would help Moralize the country. If we can bring our children to see the error of the liquor we can squish it.

"Some places hereabouts are so lost from knowledge that the young ones have never been taught the knowledge of reading and writing and don't know the country they were Borned in or what State or County they was borned. We need a whole lot of teaching how to work on the farm and how to make their farms pay, also teaching them how to take care of their timber and stuff their wasting. In the way they farm and doing no good it is hardening them and they turn to public-works, too many of them. . . .

Four years ago two young women, Miss Katherine Pettit and Miss Ethel de Long, heard that cry and had the courage to undertake to clear the wilderness and meet the cry of the parents to "larn the children books." The story of it as told by Miss de Long is a romance. "When we came four years ago to the back side of Pine Mountain we knew it was a country 'lost to knowledge' but not to that vision without which the people perish," Miss de Long says. "Never think of the mountain people as mere acrobats of opportunity carried to them by a superior, benevolent class," she admonishes. "A mountain mother asked the other day if she made her children go to school answered, 'They haint to make, they cry to go.' So, summer and winter alike, we teach reading and writing because children 'delight in their books' and parents 'crave a chance for them.'

"It is their insistent behest also that we teach 'mannerly ways' to the flock entrusted to us," Miss de Long says, "yet it is only in 'fetched on' forms of courtesy that we can instruct. To travel in the hills is to marvel at the innate courtesy that you find everywhere from the smallest dandelion bringing you a blossom with a shy 'Here's a pretty for ye' to the gentle-voiced old lady who urges you to 'Stay and make us a visit. I'll have a hog for ye.' Pretty behavior comes from the heart; the rustic manners of the hills are the first evidence to a stranger of the high heritage of this stock."

It is the faith of the founder, Uncle William, that "hits better for folks" characters to learn 'em to do things with their hands." Manual training with them is no mere device to give children discipline once supplied by the old-fashioned home. The school is the old-fashioned home. It is dependent on the children for the garden planting, for clean clothes, for red-making and for daily meals. Day by day they grow more competent and more resolute in mettle because real responsibilities are theirs. Faithful to the scrubbing and their grubbing, they slowly develop sturdiness of character.

The first "daughter" of the school to be married, nearly two years ago, a girl brought up in the loneliest hollow, moved back to the neighborhood of the school after a brief experience yon side the mountain because she "couldn't stand 'em; they throw dish-water and ashes out o' the window." The money invested in the school is seen to be bearing interest in her tiny immaculate house, set in a yard undisturbed by old rags, tin cans, or trash, where one clean-washed housecloth drying on the fence bears testimony to its owner's standards.

Not long ago a man walked in from Big Creek, 30 miles away, to try to enter his seven children in the school. He had been there two years before but he would leave none because there was room for only one. He said, "If I part 'em while they're little fellers, they won't have no feelin' for each other when they're raised. I want ye to take 'em all or none. Ilt was their mammy's wish that I keep 'em together. I'll jest do for 'em myself the best I kin. If ye can't take 'em all." On his second visit he made an irresistible appeal. "I've raised 'em

as right as I know," he said, "but I can't do for 'em lak I ought. I jest want my younguns raised right, whilst I'm a-tryin' to make the money fer 'em."

Having 13,000 square miles of mountain land alone, Kentucky is not able to give public instruction to all her children in those districts. The little privately supported settlement school at Pine Mountain is having a struggle to care for its 70 or more children.

Pine Mountain runs from "Praise the Lord" to "Hell's Point." "Such being our geographical limits you can expect all in our community to be good, ambitious, 'staid-up' folks," says Miss de Long. "But as you sojourn in the hills, the belief grows in you that our country's wealth here is only half guessed: that this is a field for large constructive service; that schools such as ours do no less for the mountains than for America."

## FARMERS' WEEK PLANS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DURHAM, N. H.—The tenth annual "Farmers' Week" will open at the New Hampshire College on Jan. 1. "How New Hampshire Farmers Can Help to Win the War," is the general topic for the four days. In past years there has been a special program for women which is omitted this year because later there is to be a special home-makers week for the women, at which time mothers of girls who are in college may be able to attend the sessions and at the same time visit their daughters.

Among the speakers expected at Farmers' Week are Roy D. Hunter of Claremont, one of the college trustees, P. A. Campbell of Dixville Notch, Dr. J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt., A. L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, Concord, Huntly N. Spaulding, Food Administrator at Concord, W. B. Farmer of Hampton Falls, President R. D. Hetzel of New Hampshire College, Dr. Thomas N. Carver of Cambridge, Mass., and former Governor Charles M. Floyd, now Fuel Administrator.

During the week, several organizations of special interest to farmers will meet here, and there will be an exhibit of the work done by Boys' and Girls' clubs of the State.

The program for the week is arranged to give the first day generally to poultry; the second day to livestock; the third day to fuel; and the fourth day to gardens.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following officers, of the engineer reserve corps are relieved from duty at the engineer officers' training camp, American University, D. C.:

Attached to the twentieth engineers' camp, American University, D. C., Capt. Stephen A. Douglass, Frank W. Harris, George F. Miles, Frederick N. Wake, Otley E. Jackson, Clarence T. Starr, William S. van Loan, Henry W. Durham, Lawrence L. Linton, Frank L. Bolton, Arnold B. Skojen, Fred B. Davies, John M. Light, First Lieut. Luther C. Bradford, Edward J. Ducey, John H. Feigel, George Orr, Alvin C. Wilson, Gamble M. Bowers, Charles F. Hinchman, Raymond D. Gladding, Thomas F. Campbell, John C. Cowie, Charles F. Devine, Samuel E. Coster, Second Lieut. James R. Hess, William L. Humphrey Jr., Walter A. Sterling, Edward H. Hubert, John H. Wilson, John D. Callery Jr., Fred L. Moore, James G. Norton, Harry C. Orr, Richard P. Lent.

Attached to the twenty-third engineers' camp, Meade, Annapolis, Junction, Md.: Capt. George Blow, Grace Richards, Joseph W. Breen, Henry A. Hale Jr., John H. Haswell, First Lieut. Ernest McC Spiller, John J. Huber, Lewis H. Rutherford, Raymond L. Stanton, Hugo J. Kulicek, James B. White, Ira Quinby, George G. Miller, Second Lieut. Theodore H. Barrett, Paul K. McGill, Price W. Janeway Jr., Harry C. S. Eubert.

Temporary duty with the three hundred and first engineers, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.: Capt. William C. Kochendorfer, Frederick W. Albert, John F. Trumbull, Charles G. Carothers; First Lieut. Donald A. Smith, James W. Dougherty, Clarence E. Chatfield, Norman Grant, Richard Knibbe, Stuart B. Byer, Harold A. Hobson, Millard M. Green, John C. Diehl, Cyril A. Henderson; Second Lieut. Merton A. Darville, John McL. Demarest, Roy S. Parr, John J. Hedrick Jr., George R. Hukill, Robert C. Churchill, John A. Curran.

## CONVICTS GIVEN CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

MALESTER, Okla.—The State of Oklahoma has issued, through its Governor, Robert Williams, an order whereby all the convicts in the penitentiary here have been given their freedom for the Christmas vacation. This order applies to 32 white convicts, eight Negroes and three Indians.

## SUGAR IS COMMANDEERED

PORTLAND, Me.—Fifty bags of sugar, consigned to a local firm which is said to have a two-weeks' supply on hand, were commandeered Thursday by direction of the state Food Administrator, and distributed to firms which had none. Federal agents who are watching the sugar situation also are investigating reported violations of meatless and wheatless days. Recently several boarding-house keepers have been warned.

## TELEGRAPH OFFICE OPENS

The Western Union Telegraph Company has the following announcement: Cuba—A telegraph office has been opened at Santa Isabel de Las Lajas, Province of Santa Clara.

## HALIFAX INQUIRY IS CONTINUED

Helmman of Imo Likely to Be Released—Skilled Labor Greatly Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—When the disaster Inquiry was resumed today, I. B. Burchell, K. C., counsel for the owners of the steamer Imo and also for the helmman of that vessel, Johana Johansen, addressing the court said that a condition of hysteria existed in Halifax as a result of the explosion which should be checked. Johansen had been arrested as a suspect by the military authorities, who now said that they were willing to release him, if he, Mr. Burchell so desired. He could not understand why his permission had been asked. Mr. Justice Drysdale said that there was no doubt that the man had been arrested under a mistake, and that it was likely he would be released at once.

John J. Rourke, chief engineer of the tug D. H. Thomas, who was an actual eye-witness of the explosion, gave evidence. He said that at the time of the impact, the French muntin steamer Mont Blanc was traveling at the rate of four miles per hour. Captain McLaine, the master of the D. H. Thomas, remarked to the witness that the French steamer had given a cross signal to the Imo and that there was danger of a collision. The Imo was not traveling at more than two miles at the time.

Further evidence was given regarding the statement which had been made that the pilot gave steering orders in English on the Mont Blanc, when neither the signalman, the captain or the helmman knew the language, but nothing of importance was brought out.

In the course of an editorial today on the disaster, the Halifax Chronicle says:

"The public have the right to know, under what authority the Mont Blanc was allowed to approach the narrows, proceeding inward toward Bedford Basin, at the very moment when the Imo was outward bound. The naval authorities, as we understand, control the movement of all ships inward and outward bound."

"It is imperative that the public should know by whose authority the Imo was ordered to leave her anchorage in Bedford Basin at a time when it must be plain to the competent naval authority that the two ships would meet in or near the narrow channel which leads from the inner harbor to the basin."

"It is also imperative," says the Chronicle, "not only for the purposes of this investigation, but for the city's security in future, to ascertain why a proper patrol was not maintained by naval craft to keep the course clear for the munitions ship. The naval authorities have a large number of boats of various sorts at their command in this harbor, but so far as we have learned, none of them were employed to escort the Mont Blanc on her way to Bedford Basin. Why? The public have the right to know why these and other precautions which we might mention were not taken, and, above all, why the risk of allowing these two steamers to meet in the narrow waterway was taken."

"It might be that, technically, the jurisdiction court does not cover this line of inquiry, but this is far too grave a matter to be governed by technical rules."

"If the court is not clothed with the power, the proper authorities should, at once, see to it that it is given plenary jurisdiction to deal with all these matters and everything else which is calculated to throw any light upon the disaster, so as to insure that there shall be complete safeguards for the future."

Subscriptions are still pouring in for the relief of the sufferers. Governor Willocks of Bermuda has sent a message to the effect that the Legislature has voted £500 and that private subscriptions amount to £1200 more. Governor Manning of Jamaica also states that his Legislature has voted £1000 to the relief fund.

Col. Robert Low, who has charge of the relief committee as manager of the reconstruction of the city of Halifax, has given out a notification to all the mayors and postmasters in the Maritime provinces. This points out that Halifax is confronted by a serious problem in obtaining sufficient labor in the city in order to make the houses habitable. The press of the various towns is asked to make public the crying need there is to help with the very necessary and charitable work. The following wages per hour are offered: Carpenters 40 cents; glaziers and plumbers 45 cents; stone masons and brick layers 50 cents; laborers 30 cents; single teams 40 cents and double teams 65 cents.

## GOVERNMENT LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government has announced its intention of floating a \$5,000,000 loan towards the relief of Halifax.

## BOWDOIN HOLDS STUDENT ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin has held a special student election to fill the vacancies left by the calling of four seniors into national service. A. S. Gray of Portland, Me., will go into naval aviation and R. G. Albion of Portland, Me., F. D. MacCormick of Framingham, Mass., and B. W. Norton of Thomaston, Me., have been appointed to the third officers' training camp. This takes four seniors from the 10 on the student council, all the senior members of the union governing board, the Y. M. C. A. and the athletic council. It leaves vacant two

captaincies and two lieutenantcies in the Bowdoin R. O. T. C.

In the election the new members chosen to student council are W. W. Simonton of Yarmouth, Me., and L. C. Wyman of Livermore Falls, Me. To the athletic council, R. W. Pendleton of West Roxbury, Mass., and W. A. Savage of Somerville, Mass., were elected. The new union governors are H. L. Harrington of Portland, Me., and J. T. Reynolds of New Haven, Conn. The senior class elected J. B. Matthews of Troy, N. Y., president, and H. L. Harrington of Portland, Me., secretary-treasurer for life. There are now 35 members of the senior class out of the original 140.

## NEW YORK BARGE CANAL AN ASSET

Inland Water Route Promises to Be a Factor in Relieving Congestion in Movement of Many Necessary War Supplies

ALBANY, N. Y.—In constructing the barge canal, New York has built better than she knew. When, in 1903, the electors of the State ordered the construction of a new waterway no one dreamed that at its completion one of its first large uses would be the carrying of munitions of war. Its advocates believed that it had a large place in our political economy, but none of them could foresee how sorely it would be needed because the railroads should be overwhelmed in conveying ammunition and supplies to our soldiers.

The improvement of the New York State canal system could not have been more opportune. It is in readiness to relieve what promises to be a very serious freight congestion. It is no extravagant statement to say that the full use of our canals may prove a vital factor in determining our success in the war. These canals occupy one of the most important, if not the most important, location in the country, in both peace and war. They join the ocean and the vast area tributary to our great inland seas, besides running through and reaching out into other highly developed and productive territory. The states of the Middle West surround our Great Lakes with enormous and busy manufactures and abundant natural products, and, in addition, these lakes are the logical outlet of an immense grain belt which lies to the west, producing annually 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain.

Judged by the standards of some European countries, America is deficient in good waterways, and as a result our present emergency finds the United States unprepared to transport both the great volume of new traffic added by war activities and the commerce of ordinary life. New York State, however, is not open to this criticism. It has its canals ready in the hour of need. And it is fortunate that they were so nearly ready when the hour struck, else under conditions of labor shortage and high costs they might not have been finished in time.

It is daily becoming more apparent that a fuller use of American waterways will soon be imperative. It is said that during this war Germany has been able to turn its railways over almost entirely to military uses, while the other needs of the Empire have been served by the waterways.

Under ordinary conditions it is probable that it would have been several years before adequate fleets should have been built to care for the traffic which waterway advocates anticipate should be carried by the barge canal. Under the stress of present necessity, however, these operations seem destined to be materially shortened. But it is almost impossible now for individuals to get materials and labor to build boats. Moreover, since the necessity for making quick use of the waterways of the country, particularly the barge canal, is one of national importance, it seems proper and almost imperative in the circumstances that federal aid should be given in boat-building. In accordance with this plan, and to bring it before the proper officials, the canal board some time ago made recommendations through the Legislature to the United States Government.

It is thought that such barges as should be built by the federal authorities could be operated by the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation in the same manner as it is proposed to operate sea-going vessels provided at government expense. It has been urged that the United States, as a war measure, build freight cars, which should be leased temporarily to the railroads, the question of their final disposition to be determined later. The proposition to build boats is somewhat similar.

## HINDUSTAN WOMAN AUXILIARY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Formation of a woman's auxiliary of the Hindustan Association of America is planned at the sixth annual convention of the association which takes place in this city Dec. 21 to 23.

The objects of the association, as laid down in its constitution, are stated as follows: Solely to further the educational interests of the Hindustani students, present or prospective; to gather and disseminate all kinds of educational information; to seek help and cooperation from people at home and abroad; to extend similar scope of work, if possible, to other people of Hindustan.

## PRISON SURVEY STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—State officials have been making a survey of prison camps and systems in North Carolina, preparatory to advising the institution of changes in method.

## STEEL MILL FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Palmer Wire Firm Proposes to Make the Product It Uses as a Measure of Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PALMER, Mass.—Preparations for the construction of a steel mill capable of turning out 200 tons of steel rods a day are being made here by the Wright Wire Company, according to plans outlined by George M. Wright, president of the company, at the meeting Wednesday night of the Palmer Business Men's Club.

"Steel cannot be made in New England," he said, "is an argument that has been accepted without consideration, but this company calculates that it would be more feasible to manufacture its own steel than send to Pittsburgh Pa. for it." The company now receives its raw material in the form of steel rods. It proposes to make these. Mr. Wright contended that New England was the greatest scrap-iron market in the United States.

The method at present is to ship the scrap iron to Pittsburgh, where it is made into steel rails, and then shipped back. Mr. Wright said he finds that steel rods can be made from 70 per cent scrap and 30 per cent pig iron. The company intends to erect open hearth furnaces at its Palmer plant to make the steel, with a rolling-mill to roll it into rods. The present freight rate on rods from Pittsburgh to Palmer is \$3.42. The saving on freight is expected to offset the extra cost of coal here.

Ample property has been acquired along the bank of the Quabog River, where the company's Palmer plant is located, for the new project. A power house is to be erected to generate 9000 horse-power by the use of coal. This will operate the complete plant and assure the rolling-mill plenty of power without interruption.

## MUSIC

Mr. Loud in Organ Recital

John Hermann Loud in three hundred and fifty-eight organ recital, Park Street Church, Boston, evening of Dec. 20, 1917. The program (by Boston composers): "Grand Chorus" in D, Loud; "At Eventide," Shuckley; "Cortège de Fête," Burdett; pastorate, op. 24, No. 3, toccata, op. 24, No. 6, Dunham; maestoso and improvisation from suite in D, op. 51, Foote; andante religioso, in C, Haasall; allegro symphonique and meditation from suite in G minor, Truette; intermezzo in A flat, Bryning; Allegro con moto from grand sonata in A minor, Whiting.

It is rather remarkable that nine composers of organ music who live or have lived in or near Boston can be represented on one program and it is still more remarkable that as many more might have been represented. However, Mr. Loud is free to choose his program selections as he will, and it is to be noted that this list was representative of many styles of writing.

Comparatively few of the organ compositions of recent years, it will be noticed, can be played satisfactorily on the piano, which denotes a lack of interest in polyphonic writing, and an attention to melody and its accompaniment, which is perhaps inevitable if composers are to keep pace with the builders of the instrument for which they write. A corollary to this proposition embraces the opinion that modern writing should be played on a modern instrument with modern methods of registering. It was perhaps a coincidence that Mr. Loud should play the two numbers best which were written after a more polyphonic style. These were the two movements of Arthur Foote's suite in D and the movement from Arthur Whiting's sonata in A minor. It was also perhaps part of the coincidence that these two numbers should be the best written of all on the program.

Exception might well be taken to most of the registrations which Mr. Loud used. Of course due allowance must be made for the limitations of the instrument on which he played, speaking from the standpoint of modern organ building. Although in one sense a modern organ in that it possesses electric action, it was built before it became customary to taper the upper sections of four-foot stops and mixtures to avoid the screaming that overshadows the characteristic eight-foot tone in the full organ. Mr. Loud's fondness for a particularly "hoaty" flute in the great organ defied his laudable desire to make use of color.

A large audience, speaking from the standpoint of an organ recital, was present, and included in it were many organists of Boston, as well as many of those whose works were on the program.

## CAMP PIKE LIBRARY PROVING POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The library of Camp Pike, built and maintained by the American Library Association, which contains more than 10,000 volumes, has been opened and is already proving most popular with the eighty-seventh division, national army.

The heaviest demand is for French books, especially dictionaries, grammars and composition books, needed in the study of the language. Next is the demand for popular fiction, Kipling, Jack London and Rex Beach being the most called for authors.

## PLAN TO PRESERVE FINE ARTS PALACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Steps are about to be taken by those who are endeavoring to preserve the Palace of Fine Arts as a building and as a permanent institution and to make it a

part of the University of California, to have the land on which the palace stands deeded to the regents of the University of California, who would thus be given control of the building and its exhibits. This is regarded as an important step in the plans of J. Nilsen Laurvik, Director of the Palace of Fine Arts, and others who contemplate making the institution a comprehensive and complete museum of comparative art, and a part of the educational system of the State. Under this plan the exhibition features of the museum would also be strengthened as it is thought that making the museum an institution of educational importance would also make it possible to obtain exhibits that might not otherwise be available.

## OIL SHIPS ARE COMMANDEERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixty per cent of the fleet of oil ships owned by the Mexican Petroleum Products Company has been taken by the United States Shipping Board, and one other craft, the George E. Paddleford, lies on the breakwater at Tampico, Mexico.

This company has been much affected by the commandeering of so many of its vessels, but it is taking care of its New England customers nevertheless. Barely enough ships were left after the Shipping Board had drafted 60 per cent of the fleet to make this possible.

Most of the crude oil brought in the Mexican Petroleum ships is burned under boilers of industries producing supplies for the Allies, or making goods absolutely indispensable to the industrial activity of the section.

It is now expected that the Paddleford will be floated, and if this can be accomplished, the further service of this big ship will be invaluable to the company in its efforts to furnish its share of the oil which is now almost a necessity in that territory, where at least some of the mills and factories, which burn oil must be kept running.

## BOARD TO DECIDE ON RECOUNT OF DRY VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Decision of the board of registrars here as to whether or not a recount will be permitted on the recent vote on the liquor question, the returns of which show that the city went dry by 12 votes, is awaited with interest. A petition for recount was filed by license advocates within the required time, but it was found to be incorrectly drawn. Thereupon they drafted another petition and filed it after the time expired. Representatives of the dry advocates contend that a recount is not necessary, and that the correct petition was filed too late. On the other hand, the wet advocates claim that as the vote was close there should be a recount.

## OKLAHOMA CITY NOT OBEYING FOOD ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Following the discovery that nearly 50 per cent of the people of this city do not properly observe wheatless and meatless days, Commissioner of Finance Donnelly of Oklahoma City, announced on Thursday that he will introduce an ordinance imposing a fine of from \$1 to \$19 and costs upon any dealer who sells bread or meat on days prohibited. The commissioner said the penalty will be extended to those purchasing these articles on meatless or wheatless days. He will also include a section punishing seditious remarks.

## MINNESOTANS JOIN LOYALTY LEAGUE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Great activity in the western part of Minnesota in the America First Association's loyalty rallies is reported, according to the Minneapolis Journal. W. F. Nelson of Minneapolis, president of the Stars and Stripes League, was the first member to be received into the America First Association. More than 60,000 America First buttons have been sent out through the State and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The buttons are being turned out at the rate of 5000 a day.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Classes at Radcliffe College are to continue until Saturday noon when the winter recess commences. The college is to reopen on Jan. 3. Announcement has been made that the mid-year examinations are to be held from Jan. 24 to Feb. 10. After the examination period is over the students have planned to hold an assembly in celebration of the event. Thursday afternoon "The Maker of Dreams," the holiday idler play, and a pantomime written by Miss Sophia Morris '18 of Chicago, Ill., were presented to the Radcliffe students. After the performance the students dined at the Agassiz house and enjoyed a get-together meeting in the large living room. Here a tableau was presented and carols sung while all were busy with their knitting.

## LOUISIANA PARISH VOTES DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Ouachita parish recently voted dry in an election so one-sided as to be almost no contest, despite the fact that Monroe, in that parish, has been regarded as the rallying place of the liquor forces in Northern Louisiana. It has, however, stood out against an election of the prohibition question and has made the most of it. It is declared by the Shreveport Times, of the virtual monopoly it enjoyed as the one wet spot between Texas on the one side and the District of Columbia on the other.

## PROBLEMS FACED BY SHIPBUILDERS

Better Housing Accommodations and Transportation Facilities Needed to Advance Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The difficulty of obtaining additional and improved transportation facilities and the provision of additional housing facilities are two of the most important problems confronting shipbuilders, according to the results of an inquiry made by a special committee of the Merchants Association among ship contractors for the Emergency Fleet Corporation work in the vicinity of this harbor. Other problems are:

An inadequate labor supply is also a vital problem at the present time. Some yards are prevented from reaching maximum efficiency by the delay and difficulty in getting tools and accessory parts for ships.

Other problems that shipbuilders report as serious are the difficulty of preventing the shifting of labor from yard to yard, long delays by exemption boards in deciding industrial claims to shipbuilding employees, lack of realization on the part of labor and the public of the importance of building ships, and the necessity of a larger supply of shipworkers with special skill.

The reason for the decision of the committee to make immediate efforts to improve the housing situation can be seen by a study of the most important problems reported.

The problems of providing additional housing facilities, of improving transportation facilities and of obtaining a greater supply of labor are practically one problem, inasmuch as the difficulty of obtaining labor is in many cases due almost entirely to lack of housing and transportation facilities. One shipbuilder states that his one great problem is to get 2000 workmen, but he thinks this problem could easily be solved if he could provide housing accommodations for them.

The immense amount of capital which shipbuilders have had to put into plant enlargement absolutely prevents most of them from investing in houses. On the other hand, private builders will not construct houses enough because of the high cost of materials, scarcity of workmen and future uncertainty. The Liberty Loans have taken much of the investor's money which might otherwise be loaned to builders of houses. Shipbuilders are practically unanimous in stating that the Government must finance the building of workmen's houses if the required ships are to be produced. There are indications that the Government has already given careful attention to this matter.

## YALE GRADUATES IN PETROGRAD ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Cabled greetings from eight Yale men meeting in Petrograd were received today by President Hadley of Yale University. Prof. Henry C. Emery, formerly professor of economics at the university and head of the United States Tariff Commission, who is representing the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City; the Rev. Franklin A. Gaylord '76, a classmate of President Hadley, who heads the Young Men's Christian Association in Russia; Allen Wardwell '95, and Thomas D. Thacker '04, both of New York City, who are members of the United States Red Cross Commission; Roger Tredwell '07, and Lieut. E. Francis Riggs, U. S. A., who are in the diplomatic service and Robert W. Imbrie '06 M. L., a member of the ambulance service.

The cable message would indicate that the Yale men in Petrograd have organized somewhat along the lines of the alumni associations which were formed last spring in Paris and in London and out of which the Yale bureau in Paris and the subsequent American University Union in Europe grew.

## TEXAS UNIVERSITY TO OPEN RADIO SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The University of Texas, at the request of the United States Government, is to open a radio school, for as long a period as necessary to meet the demands of the War Department for radio operators. T. U. Taylor, dean of the engineering department, is to act as administrative head, and Dr. Leroy Brown will have charge of the technical instruction. There will be no charge whatever for the course, as instructors and equipment are being furnished by the Federal Government.

In the Government's request for the establishment of the school by the university was the statement that 15,000 radio or buzzer operators were needed at the earliest possible date for service in the army, these operators to come from the ranks of the drafted men or the men yet to be drafted.

## INVENTORY PLAN FOR SECURITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unsold securities may be inventoried for income or excess profits returns at cost, as heretofore, or at cost or market price, whichever is lower, under a ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue approved by Secretary McAdoo. It is expected to check liquidation by investors holding depreciating stocks.

The ruling also allows supplies, raw materials, unsold merchandise and work in process of production to be inventoried at the market price or at cost, at the preference of the owner. In both cases, however, it is stipulated that the method adopted must be adhered to in future years.



FRANCE AND THE  
ARTS OF PEACEEfforts to Fill Vacancy in Acad-  
emie Goncourt Is Indication of  
Nation's Attitude in WarBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is character-  
istic of France that, while she has suf-  
fered most among the Allies, she en-  
deavors to make the best appearance  
and effort in the arts of peace when  
the national strain is at its greatest.  
If certain restrictions in such mat-  
ters have been necessitated, foreign  
people who come to Paris do not  
notice them, they see only the prevail-  
ing abundance. It is wonderful that  
the best newspapers should  
day by day devote much of their  
space to the consideration of litera-  
ture, art, and music. It is the fact  
that at the height of the war this  
branch of French criticism still re-  
ceives adequate attention. The acad-  
emies and societies hold their meet-  
ings with frequency, and consider sub-  
jects of importance to the times.

There is interesting evidence of  
this attitude in the effort of the  
Academie Goncourt, unsuccessful as  
it has been so far, to fill the vacancy  
in its ranks. The Academie does not  
consist of 40 members like the  
Academie Francaise, and it is con-  
fined strictly to men of letters;  
whereas, the other institution, and  
the superior one as it may appear in  
the eyes of those who are not of the  
Goncourt, admits statesmen, and  
high officers of the army and navy,  
though the literary element is the  
most conspicuous. Edmund Goncourt,  
who survived the longer of the two  
famous literary brothers who accom-  
plished such marvelous work in their  
minute delineation of Seventeenth  
Century life in France, and who had  
such pronounced views of their own  
in literary and artistic matters, en-  
dowed this Academy, one of whose  
chief objects is to award a prize an-  
nually for the most remarkable work  
of imagination—preferably a novel—  
published during the year by a young  
writer. Through this agency many  
striking works have been given fuller  
publicity by being crowned. Notable  
among these was the "Gaspard" of  
M. René Benjamin during the war  
period. While, however, this select  
community is known everywhere to-  
day as the Academie Goncourt, there  
is some irony in the circumstance,  
for there was nothing that the Gon-  
courts disliked more than the very  
name of Academy, and it was es-  
pecially decreed that the institution  
was to be known as the "Société  
littéraire des Goncourts." Today,  
however, that title is never used ex-  
cept officially.

Since the war began, several vacan-  
cies have arisen in the ranks of the  
Academie Francaise, but no attempt  
has been made to fill them. The Acad-  
emie Goncourt, however, has suffered  
but a single loss and that was in Oc-  
tave Mirbeau. The Academie deter-  
mined to make an effort to fill it with  
as little delay as possible; the com-  
munity consists only of ten members  
—sometimes called the Academie de  
Dix—and, being compact, it is desired  
to keep it so. It was felt undesirable  
that the space left by the loss of  
Octave Mirbeau, who counted for ap-  
preciably more than a tenth of the  
full strength of the society, should be  
left vacant for long. Accordingly, in  
July, the members met with the deter-  
mination of filling the vacancy, but  
were unable to give the necessary  
majority of votes to any of the candi-  
dates. They have just made a further  
effort, and it has again been unsuccess-  
ful. Of the nine living members  
five were present, M. Gustave Geffroy,  
the president, M. J. H. Rosny, the  
elder, M. J. H. Rosny, the younger, M.  
Paul Marguerite, and the young M.  
Bourgeois, the remainder of the nine  
being M. Lucien Descaves, M. Leon  
Daudet, M. Leon Hennique, and Mme.  
Judith Gautier. The four absentees  
sent their votes by letter, and this fact,  
according to the rules, prohibited any  
discussion upon the merits of the can-  
didates, of whom there were four. It  
was necessary that one candidate  
should obtain a clear majority over all  
others, and thus obtain five votes. This  
was not done, so the sitting was  
quickly at an end, with the determina-  
tion to renew it at an early date and  
make an effort to fill the place of  
Mirbeau.

It has been said that there is an  
increasing indisposition on the part  
of good French writers to place their  
reputation and dignity at the mercy  
of the caprice of a body of men who  
are not always considered to be the  
best judges, and that this hesitation  
has increased in war time. In regard  
to the Academie Goncourt, however,  
notwithstanding all the prejudice  
against it in some quarters—with its  
complement in that of the Goncourts  
against others—some of the main  
objections do not hold good. The can-  
didate is not called upon to make any  
special work, or even to make any  
formal application to become a  
member. It is quite sufficient if any  
of the nine at a meeting mentions the  
name of the candidate he wishes to  
put forward. With nothing more than  
this, and with a minimum of embar-  
rassment in case of failure, the can-  
didate may go forward to election.

The four candidates who have just  
been submitted to the Goncourt tri-  
bunal, and who will doubtless be sub-  
mitted to it again, are all writers of  
distinction. They are M. Jean Ajal-  
bert, who received four votes and  
came very near election; M. Georges  
Courtelaine, who received three votes;  
M. Raoul Ponchon, who received one  
vote, and M. Joseph Peladan, who  
came out at the head of the voting at  
the meeting in July, but was then, as  
now, short of the requisite majority. He  
has won a considerable place for him-  
self as a novelist, and is a playwright  
of some success also. Apart from  
this he has some special qualifica-  
tions, for he is a Goncourtian in a  
very complete sense, having been a

frequent visitor to the famous attic  
of the Goncourts and having secured  
the good will of Edmund de Goncourt,  
whose novel "Le Fille Elisa" he  
adapted for the stage with much suc-  
cess. Edmund de Goncourt was not a  
great theatergoer, but he liked to  
see his own stories represented on  
the stage, and the adaptation by M.  
Ajaltbert pleased him immensely.  
These might seem to make almost ir-  
resistible qualifications for the can-  
didature of M. Ajaltbert, but M.  
Georges Courtelaine is highly popular  
and has a very strong following. His  
election would be very welcome. The  
case of M. Raoul Ponchon is peculiar.  
He is a poet and a good poet—and  
that is against him, because the Gon-  
courts did not like to have too many  
poets about them, and they forgave  
Gautier and Baudelaire only because  
they had written in prose also.

One cannot remember M. Raoul Pon-  
chon having any prose to his credit,  
but his verse attains high distinction,  
some of his odes having been spec-  
ially marked. M. Peladan is a novelist  
and critic of great reputation. There  
is a general feeling that whichever of  
the four the Academie Goncourt elects,  
public opinion will have nothing but  
approval to express, and this public  
opinion is declaring now that it can-  
not understand why the Academie  
does not make up its mind, since in  
academies as in parliaments, major-  
ity is always necessary for practical  
purposes.

It is appropriate to add that at the  
beginning of the war the Academie  
Goncourt determined that it would  
award no prize to an author who had  
not been to the front.

MR. VENIZELOS GIVEN  
RECEPTION IN LONDONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—A great recep-  
tion was given to Mr. Venizelos the  
Greek Premier, by the Greek com-  
munity in London, at a specially or-  
ganized meeting held at the Grafton  
galleries. All the speeches were made  
in Greek. M. G. Marchetti of the  
Greek legation presided and there  
was a very large attendance; dele-  
gates being present from Manchester,  
Liverpool, and Cardiff, besides the  
Greek community in London. Amongst  
those present were the Greek Minis-  
ter and Mme. Gennadius, Mr. Diomides  
(formerly Greek Minister of Finance),  
Mr. Venizelos (son of the Greek  
Premier), Dr. Pagonis, the Great  
Archimandrite, Sir Lucas Ralli, Sir  
Arthur Evans, Dr. R. M. Burrows  
(Principal of King's College, London),  
and Lady Crossfield.

Mr. Venizelos was given a tremen-  
dous ovation when he entered. Mr.  
Marchetti said that he had gathered  
to welcome the statesman who had  
glorified the Greek race and to as-  
sure him of their unbounded confi-  
dence. The abominable policy of his  
opponents had dishonored Greece and  
brought her for a time to the brink of  
the abyss. Thanks to the vindication  
of the policy of Mr. Venizelos and his  
return to power there were now  
dawning days of joy and hope.

Mr. Venizelos, who was deeply  
moved, expressed the joy he felt at  
seeing them again after an interval  
of four years, but he added that his  
gladness was mixed with sorrow when  
he compared the circumstances of his  
visit at that time with the circum-  
stances of his present visit. Four  
years ago he had come to London to  
attend the Peace Conference which  
was to make Greece greater. They  
had emerged triumphant from the  
Balkan wars and were looking for-  
ward to the future. The Greeks liv-  
ing abroad were better situated than  
those living at home to realize to  
what depths Greece had fallen dur-  
ing the last two years. This was due,  
not to the fault of the Greek people,  
but to the treacherous policy of King  
Constantine, who could have led the  
Greeks to the realization of their  
dearest dreams, but who had pre-  
ferred to serve the cause of the en-  
emies of Greece and cause incalculable  
harm to his own country.

If the policy of King Constantine  
had prevailed, he asked what would  
have been the position of Greece. She  
would have had to face a Bulgaria  
doubled in strength and territory,  
occupying large parts of Greek Mac-  
cedonia, strongly entrenched, and high  
in spirits to keep Greece under her  
thumb, and be a perpetual menace to  
her. It was for these reasons that  
after serious thought and grave de-  
liberation, he had gone to Salonika  
and formed the Provisional Govern-  
ment to save the honor of Greece and  
safeguard her interests as much as  
they could be safeguarded in the cir-  
cumstances. The ravages of the pol-  
icy of King Constantine and his fol-  
lowers were too great to be easily  
mended, but the Greeks must strive  
to help their country to save her  
honor and to get over the present dif-  
ficulties. They must be prepared to  
make the greatest sacrifices to allow  
Greece to do her duty by the side of  
the Allies for the cause of liberty and  
right, which was her own cause. It  
was necessary that the efforts of the  
Greek nation should be great, because  
the frontier lines that would be drawn  
after the war would last for many  
decades of years, if not for centuries.  
Greece must get her rightful frontiers  
so as to be able to continue her civ-  
ilizing influence in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Venizelos concluded by express-  
ing his unshakable conviction of the  
victory of the Allies and his assurance  
that the Greek nation would make all  
the sacrifices that her duty and cir-  
cumstances demanded.

PLAN TO CONTROL  
HUMBOLDT RIVERProject Outlined by the Govern-  
ment Would Reclaim Vast  
Arid Regions in NevadaSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The  
Humboldt River is to be controlled  
and tens of thousands of acres irri-  
gated, according to plans prepared by  
R. A. Hart, drainage engineer of the  
United States Government.  
The river runs through a portion of  
Nevada, which is known as the "Sage-  
brush State." If the plans of Mr.  
Hart are adopted by the Government  
it is contended that the name "sage-  
brush" will disappear and that non-  
productive sections will be trans-  
formed into great producing terri-  
tories. Mr. Hart announced the plans  
for the cultivation of a tremendous  
acreage following an exhaustive in-  
vestigation in Nevada.

The plans have for their basis the  
checking of the spring rush of waters  
in the Humboldt River by the con-  
struction of a series of immense con-  
crete reservoirs which, it is pointed  
out, would hold back the surplus water  
for irrigation work in the farming  
districts through which the river  
passes, the drainage of the Humboldt  
"sink," the lake formed by the river,  
in which the water disappears, with-  
out the apparent outlet, and the en-  
tire readjustment of about one-half  
of all the water filings in Nevada.

The carrying out of these plans, Mr.  
Hart stated upon his return to Salt  
Lake City, which is the headquarters  
of this division in United States irri-  
gation engineering, would involve an  
expenditure of several hundred thou-  
sand dollars.

The Humboldt River traverses about  
three-quarters of the breadth of Ne-  
vada, starting near Wells, in the  
northeastern part of the State, and  
flowing west and south to the Hum-  
boldt and Carson sink, where it dis-  
appears. The lake is bounded on the  
south by a high mountainlike dike,  
which, under the present plans, would  
be cut in two and a new way would  
be allowed to allow the water to flow into  
portions of the arid regions of the State  
for irrigation purposes.

To avoid overflows caused by spring  
floods, reservoirs would be built so  
that the farmers could always obtain  
water, and cultivation of products on  
a large scale would result.

The project as planned, it is said,  
would be the largest undertaking of  
its kind ever attempted in western  
history, and would probably revolu-  
tionize the entire state of Nevada  
farming, and make, where now the  
wind blows over the desert wastes, a  
blooming district of fertile farms.

GERMAN CRITIC AND  
SUBMARINE CAMPAIGNSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, (via Amster-  
dam).—Captain Persius, in an article  
which he contributed to the Berliner  
Tageblatt on the stage reached in the  
submarine campaign writes as fol-  
lows:

Communications containing in-  
quiries as to the prospects of the  
U-boat war continue to come in in  
numbers. Latterly they have become  
more numerous, and their tone has be-  
come more pressing. Impatience is  
expressed ever more frequently, and  
culminates in the question: When  
shall we have brought England to her  
knees? Throughout Germany the suc-  
cess of our U-boats is followed with  
strained attention. Hindenburg said  
on July 2: "The war is won for us if  
we resist the enemy's attack until the  
U-boat war has done its work. At no  
distant date our enemies will be forced  
to make peace." "Our confidence  
that our brave army will withstand  
the enemy's attacks is unshaken. It  
therefore only remains for the U-boat  
war to do its work." Hence it is com-  
prehensible that longing thoughts  
should ever and again center on the  
result of the activity of the U-boats,  
and that there should be untiring dis-  
cussion with endless variations of  
the theme: How long will the tonnage  
of our enemies, and especially of Great  
Britain, suffer to enable them to con-  
tinue the war?

Readers of the Berliner Tageblatt,  
the German naval critic continued,  
really had no reason to be impatient,  
for they had been warned at the out-  
set that extravagant hopes were quite  
unwarranted, and that everything de-  
pendent on the quality and quantity  
of the means at Germany's disposal.  
As for the chauvinists who at first  
promised such great things, even they  
had ceased for the most part to utter  
their boasts, while reasonable people  
had abandoned the idea of starving  
out England, and of forcing her to her  
knees, and were merely asking: "Can  
we by reducing the English tonnage  
induce them to show their willingness  
to conclude a peace which would not  
be unacceptable to us, in the not very  
distant future?"

It is not necessary to characterize  
as incurable optimists those who an-  
swer this question hopefully, Captain  
Persius remarked. He deprecated cal-  
culations based on statistics since, in  
the very nature of things, reliable fig-  
ures were unobtainable at the present  
time; but the application of a little  
simple reasoning should be sufficient,  
he considered, to estimate the past and  
future effects of the submarine cam-  
paign on enemy tonnage. To take the  
question of Great Britain's food sup-  
ply first of all. Captain Persius con-  
tinues, her home harvest will prob-  
ably suffice for the next four months,  
and it must be assumed that in the  
meantime she will have been able to  
import no inconsiderable quantities of  
grain and other products, so that it  
is unlikely that she will be moved by  
lack of food to signify her readiness  
for peace within the next six months.  
Hence it will probably be found as  
impossible to starve out England as it  
is to starve out Germany, but it is

nevertheless true that the former can  
be eventually forced to make peace  
in consequence of a general shortage  
of tonnage. So far as can be seen,  
the German U-boats will continue to  
sink more ships than can be built,  
even if the entire production of En-  
tente and neutral countries is taken  
into account—always provided, of  
course, that no effective remedy for  
the U-boat menace is discovered in  
the meantime.

This, however, the German writer  
pointed out, means that the U-boats  
still have much to accomplish, and  
while it is permissible to expect that  
they will ultimately attain their aim,  
it is evident that Great Britain is not  
so likely to be induced to make peace  
by a shortage of foodstuffs as by "the  
recognition that Germany cannot be  
defeated militarily; that she will not  
break down economically within meas-  
urable time; that the merchant fleet  
upon which depends the existence of  
the Empire that rules the waves is  
faced with ever increasing destruc-  
tion by the German U-boats, with the  
result that the future position of  
world commerce is at stake; that, in  
short, the war no longer pays, al-  
though Great Britain thinks she still  
holds the trumps in her hands." There  
exists some probability, Captain Per-  
sius concluded, that all the factors  
enumerated may combine to cause the  
(British) Government to contemplate  
a conclusion of peace, which while  
consonant with the declarations of  
the German Government and of the  
German Reichstag, could also be ap-  
proved by the broad mass of the Brit-  
ish people.

TEXAS MALT LIQUOR  
LAW IS SUSTAINEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas statute  
providing for the levy and collection  
of a county license fee of \$3000 as a  
condition precedent to engaging in the  
business of selling non-intoxicating  
malt beverages, was held to be constitu-  
tional by the Court of Criminal Appeals,  
in a case before that tribunal on appeal  
from the District Court of Fisher  
County. This law was enacted at the  
last Legislature as a prohibitory mea-  
sure designed to keep "blind tigers"  
out of counties, cities and towns that  
had voted for prohibition. The li-  
cense fee was made so large that it  
was prohibitive.

In the case on appeal W. W. Claunch  
of Fisher County was arrested on a  
charge of pursuing the occupation of  
dealer in malt non-intoxicating li-  
quors without having paid the county  
fee of \$3000. On trial in the district  
court he was found guilty and fined  
\$150 and sentenced to serve 30 days  
in jail. The appellate court affirmed  
the verdict of the lower court and held  
the law to be constitutional, the ap-  
peal being based on the alleged un-  
constitutionality of the law.

## WATER POWER IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (via Bern)—In  
Austria, as in other countries, war  
conditions have strengthened the de-  
mand for a greater utilization of  
water power, and a group of manufac-  
turers is engaged upon working out  
schemes for the development of the  
resources of the Monarchy in this re-  
spect. One of the plans proposed is  
the diversion of the Danube in the  
neighborhood of Wallsee for the pur-  
pose of erecting a great power station,  
and inquiries are also being made  
into the possibilities of turning to ac-  
count the water power of the Thaya.  
Such undertakings as these, it is cal-  
culated, would effect a great economy  
in coal, and facilitate the erection of  
factories and of lighting and power  
stations.

## The Geo. H. Bowman Co.

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BOUDOIR Lamps to match  
furnishings of any room.  
Pull chain sockets, heavy metal  
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CHOICE \$5.00

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better qualityFURNITURE and RUGS  
at such attractive prices as will interest  
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Town OrdersThe B. Dreher's Sons Co.  
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VICTORIA RESTAURANT  
For Ladies and Gentlemen  
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Phone 1000. Satisfy Our Specialty  
N. M. MAYBOLDVARIETY OF SONGS  
SUPPLIED CAMPSUp-to-Date Music Distributed to  
Soldiers From New York  
for Bands and OrchestrasSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those service  
bands formerly lacking a variety of  
band music, or even enough music to  
keep the soldier from tiring of hearing  
the same music over and over again,  
are being supplied with all the up-to-  
date songs, both for band and or-  
chestra use. The work of distribution  
is being done by Miss Ray C. Sawyer  
of this city. Miss Sawyer started this  
work by offering to get new music for  
one band, but before long she was  
supplying most of the bands in the  
United States Army, Navy, Marines  
and National Guard.

Music publishers throughout the  
United States have aided in this work  
by supplying the music free of charge.  
Music that is old and not the sort to  
cheer up the boys in training is re-  
fused. Many of the songs reach the  
camps and are being sung there before  
Broadway is aware that such a song is  
out.

Miss Sawyer's work is not limited to  
band and orchestra music. She also  
supplies the singing members of the  
various military and naval organiza-  
tions with copies of the latest songs.  
The men "doing their bit" in France  
also are supplied with music.

MR. THOMAS, M. P. AND  
LORD NORTHCLIFFESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a  
railwaymen's conference to discuss  
reconstruction and the future of trade  
unionism, Mr. M. H. Thomas, M. P.,  
referred to Lord Northcliffe's recent  
letter declining to take charge of the  
new Air Ministry.

"We are meeting in one of the most  
critical periods in the history of the  
country," Mr. Thomas said, "and it is  
rather remarkable that the crisis co-  
incides with the return of Lord North-  
cliffe from America. Like Lord North-  
cliffe, I have been to America and  
have had an opportunity of gauging  
American opinion, and, if labor counts  
for anything in America, I claim to  
be a better judge of the situation than  
Lord Northcliffe. But I, like him, wel-  
come the entry of America into this  
war, not only because she will bring  
immense material resources to the  
allied cause, but because, in the words  
of President Wilson, she means 'to  
smite militarism wherever it is in op-  
eration.' What puzzles and amazes me,  
is the attempt by Lord Northcliffe  
and others to belittle the great  
sacrifices made by this country for  
over three years. There is supposed to  
be a censor in operation, and I un-  
derstand that the object of that cen-  
sorship is to prevent anything being  
said or done that will be of value to  
the enemy. I should like to know  
whether the censor realizes to the full  
the effects of such statements as those  
of Lord Northcliffe on the morale of  
our own people at a time when our  
men are facing the horror of the front  
with the prospects of another winter  
campaign."

"Then we were told that, so far as

America is concerned, unless there is  
a speedy change they are prepared to  
take the matter into their own hands  
rather than to allow their people to  
be sacrificed to incompetency. Speak-  
ing as a labor man, as one whose own  
society has given 125,000 of its mem-  
bers, and as a workingman myself,  
I say that that phrase about taking  
the matter into their own hands may  
reasonably be examined and taken to  
heart by labor. Because, if, as Lord  
Northcliffe says, the position is so  
serious that our lives are being sac-  
rificed and our blood wasted, it is  
time for labor to say, 'We will take  
charge of it.' Is Lord Northcliffe's  
the kind of comfort to be given to our  
troops? Is this the kind of consol-  
ation to be given to those who have lost  
sons and husbands and brothers?  
This is the kind of thing that is used  
by the enemy to spread dissension in  
the ranks of the Allies. All the in-  
trigue used by the enemy is in the  
direction of going with first one lie  
and then another and saying that we  
are the only people who are doing  
nothing, and that England is making  
no sacrifices. That is causing all the  
trouble at this moment, and what bet-  
ter evidence can they have than to  
point to the statements of these emi-  
nent people and say, 'Here is proof  
of what we are telling you?' The  
position to my mind, is a very serious  
one, because we have found somebody  
refusing to take responsibility, be-  
lieves that his one special function  
is to make and unmake governments,  
and, if need be, to drive the best el-  
ements in our public life into retire-  
ment, because they will not play his  
game. I say that, if we are to have  
in this country another press dic-  
tatorship, it is time for labor to stand  
four square to it."

## OIL GUSHER OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—An oil gusher  
producing about 10,000 barrels a day  
has been opened by the Producers Oil  
Company, in the Caddo oil fields north  
of Pine Island.

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AVIATION WORK AT  
PARK FIELD BEGUNPractical Training of First Class  
Taken Up by the Instructors  
From Camps ElsewhereSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With the arrival  
of army aviators from Mineola, L. I.,  
Fairfield, O., and Rantoul, Ill., the  
work of inducting



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SQUASH TOURNEY  
IN FINAL ROUND

F. V. S. Hyde and J. V. Onativia Jr. of Harvard Club of New York meet on Yale Club Courts in the Handicap Event

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. V. S. Hyde and J. V. Onativia Jr., two members of the Harvard Club of New York, are scheduled to meet on the courts of the Yale Club in the final round of the national handicap squash tennis tournament.

In each of the semi-final round matches Thursday the winner came through with comparative ease, despite liberal handicaps in favor of the opposing players. Hyde's victory was earned at the expense of R. L. Streib, who was defeated 15-8, 15-7.

Onativia furnished a surprise when he defeated J. W. Appel Jr., third in ranking of the Harvard Club men, and one of the strongest handicap players hereabouts. Onativia registered his success with the score of 15-1, 15-12.

In an exhibition match which followed immediately after the playing of the semi-final round of the amateur event, W. A. Kinsella, world's professional champion, defeated Frank Laforgue, professional at 15, Yale Club, by a score of 15-9, 10-15, 15-10, 15-10. Kinsella conceded his rival five aces in each game and the contest was keenly waged. The summary of the handicap play follows:

**Semi-final Round**  
F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club (minus 10 aces), defeated R. L. Streib, Columbia Club (3 aces plus 1/2 hand), 15-8, 15-7.  
J. V. Onativia Jr., Harvard Club (plus 3 aces), defeated J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club (minus 3 aces), 15-1, 15-12.

ST. PAUL SCHOOL  
DEFEATS NASSAU

Concord, N. H., Boys Score Victory Over a Team Composed of Princeton Undergraduates

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The hockey season of 1917-18 opened at the St. Nicholas rink Thursday night when St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., defeated the Nassau Hockey Club, made up of Princeton undergraduates, by 9 to 1. The St. Paul's School players were much further advanced in the game than their opponents, and their team work and passing enabled them to outplay their opponents.

Less than two minutes after the game started, Wintersteen, the Nassau rover, skated down the rink carrying the puck past the St. Paul's defense and made a long side shot for the first goal. Less than a minute afterward, Wilson, the St. Paul's center, got the puck from a scrimmage and shot a goal which tied the score. After that it was easy for St. Paul. The score at the end of the first half was 3 to 1.

St. Paul played well in the second half and ran up six goals, keeping the puck almost constantly in Nassau's territory. The summary:

**ST. PAUL'S** Nassau  
Maxwell, R. Taylor  
Bell, R. Taylor  
Humphreys, C. P. Freer  
Smith, R. Taylor  
Wilson, C. Wintersteen  
Hastham, L. W. Erdman  
Cook, F. W. Williams  
Score—St. Paul's 9, Nassau 1. Goals—First half, Wintersteen, Nassau, in 1m. 20s.; Wilson, St. Paul's, in 1m. 50s.; in 2m. 10s.; in 2m. 30s.; in 2m. 45s.; in 3m. 10s.; in 3m. 20s.; in 3m. 30s.; in 3m. 40s.; in 3m. 50s.; in 4m. 10s.; in 4m. 20s.; in 4m. 30s.; in 4m. 40s.; in 4m. 50s.; in 5m. 10s.; in 5m. 20s.; in 5m. 30s.; in 5m. 40s.; in 5m. 50s.; in 6m. 10s.; in 6m. 20s.; in 6m. 30s.; in 6m. 40s.; in 6m. 50s.; in 7m. 10s.; in 7m. 20s.; in 7m. 30s.; in 7m. 40s.; in 7m. 50s.; in 8m. 10s.; in 8m. 20s.; in 8m. 30s.; in 8m. 40s.; in 8m. 50s.; in 9m. 10s.; in 9m. 20s.; in 9m. 30s.; in 9m. 40s.; in 9m. 50s.; in 10m. 10s.; in 10m. 20s.; in 10m. 30s.; in 10m. 40s.; in 10m. 50s.; in 11m. 10s.; in 11m. 20s.; in 11m. 30s.; in 11m. 40s.; in 11m. 50s.; in 12m. 10s.; in 12m. 20s.; in 12m. 30s.; in 12m. 40s.; in 12m. 50s.; in 13m. 10s.; in 13m. 20s.; in 13m. 30s.; in 13m. 40s.; in 13m. 50s.; in 14m. 10s.; in 14m. 20s.; in 14m. 30s.; in 14m. 40s.; in 14m. 50s.; in 15m. 10s.; in 15m. 20s.; in 15m. 30s.; in 15m. 40s.; in 15m. 50s.; in 16m. 10s.; in 16m. 20s.; in 16m. 30s.; in 16m. 40s.; in 16m. 50s.; in 17m. 10s.; in 17m. 20s.; in 17m. 30s.; in 17m. 40s.; in 17m. 50s.; in 18m. 10s.; in 18m. 20s.; in 18m. 30s.; in 18m. 40s.; in 18m. 50s.; in 19m. 10s.; in 19m. 20s.; in 19m. 30s.; in 19m. 40s.; in 19m. 50s.; in 20m. 10s.; in 20m. 20s.; in 20m. 30s.; in 20m. 40s.; in 20m. 50s.; in 21m. 10s.; in 21m. 20s.; in 21m. 30s.; in 21m. 40s.; in 21m. 50s.; in 22m. 10s.; in 22m. 20s.; in 22m. 30s.; in 22m. 40s.; in 22m. 50s.; in 23m. 10s.; in 23m. 20s.; in 23m. 30s.; in 23m. 40s.; in 23m. 50s.; in 24m. 10s.; in 24m. 20s.; in 24m. 30s.; in 24m. 40s.; in 24m. 50s.; in 25m. 10s.; in 25m. 20s.; in 25m. 30s.; in 25m. 40s.; in 25m. 50s.; in 26m. 10s.; in 26m. 20s.; in 26m. 30s.; in 26m. 40s.; in 26m. 50s.; in 27m. 10s.; in 27m. 20s.; in 27m. 30s.; in 27m. 40s.; in 27m. 50s.; in 28m. 10s.; in 28m. 20s.; in 28m. 30s.; in 28m. 40s.; in 28m. 50s.; in 29m. 10s.; in 29m. 20s.; in 29m. 30s.; in 29m. 40s.; in 29m. 50s.; in 30m. 10s.; in 30m. 20s.; in 30m. 30s.; 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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Texas Silk

After 300 years of miscellaneous experiments in silk-worm culture in the United States, none of which came to commercial success, a 40-acre silk plantation has been established near Austin, Tex., with every prospect of success. The tract is practically covered by mulberry trees, imported from France, which have proved adaptable to Texas soil and climatic conditions. Cocoons are being produced at the rate of 40,000 a month.

Before the war raw silk sold for \$3.50 per pound. Now the price is \$8. There are a thousand cocoons in a pound. Each pound of silk makes from 10 to 50 yards of goods, and silk is cheaper to make into goods than cotton. The short fiber of the cotton must be spun into thread, while the silk hank is one unbroken thread 18,000 yards in length, and is ready to be spun directly into cloth. There are now 12,000 trees in the Austin farm 100,000 trees are to be set out soon. One acre of mulberry trees will produce from \$100 to \$1,000 worth of silk in a year's time, depending upon the size of the trees. The trees are kept down to a height of eight or nine feet, making it easy to pick the leaves. Corn planted between the trees shows that the soil can be used for agricultural purposes until the trees are grown. Silk has now become a part of the clothing of the people to a degree undreamed of a few years ago. The price of silk has been constantly decreasing, and in these days of war prices a silk dress costs less than a woolen one, and a silk waist costs less than the better grades of cotton ones.

## Corn to Be Cheaper

Early in the new year, corn men say, last fall's crop of corn will be thoroughly dried and ready to grind and place at once on the market. The present high price of corn, higher than the price of wheat, for probably the first time in history, is blamed wholly upon the whiskey distillers, who bought corn in enormous quantities for whiskey-making purposes when they became assured of the passage of the act forbidding such use of grains. They were perfectly safe in doing this, being assured by the terms of the act of a 10 per cent profit over all cost of manufacture, in case the Government should seize their product. With the coming of the new crop into the market, corn will be plentiful and probably a great deal cheaper. Furthermore, it will not be likely to go again to the present high price, during the war at least, the grain men say, because the distillers will not become interested in corn again until peace comes, or is in sight. The action of the whiskey manufacturers in piling up a high reserve purely as a speculation, and with no consideration for the food needs of the Allies, will prove a boomerang, as a grain man says, for this action has given weight to the growing sentiment for national prohibition.

## Dictionary Growing Fast

Out of the crucible of the allied offensive on the western front are coming many new contributions to the English language, increasing the labors of the dictionary compilers to such an extent that 5000 new words, it is estimated, will be added to the lexicons this year. Dictionaries today define nearly 500,000 words. It was 160 years ago that Samuel Johnson amazed the English-speaking world with his dictionary defining 50,000 words. This work was considered so comprehensive that its predecessors were dropped at once as obsolete. Johnson's compilation sold for 75 cents, until Noah Webster published his 160,000-word dictionary. A few years later, Joseph Emerson Worcester, a New Hampshire citizen brought out his 105,000-word work. Since then the Worcester and Webster publications have passed through many editions, and various rival works have been issued. In 1884 appeared the first volume of the Oxford New English Dictionary, and this monumental work has progressed through the alphabet toward completion at the rate of two letters every three years.

## Musical Resources

The musical resources of the United States are being extensively coordinated as a means of helping to win the war through patriotic use of songs and instrumental music. A committee under the chairmanship of Miss Emily Nichols Hatch, with headquarters at 62 Washington Square, New York City, includes in its membership such artists as David Bispham, Sophie Braslau, Percy Grainger, Julia Herich, Frank and Walter Damrosch, John Philip Sousa, Yvonne de Treville and Herbert Witherspoon. The organization is trying to promote the general, correct and reverent singing of patriotic songs. It is trying to promote the composition of new songs that shall give expression to the deepest sentiments of the nation in this epoch-making phase of its existence. A special care of the committee will be the provision of musical entertainment and the coaching of chorus work among the men training at the cantonments.

It is safe to say that the work of this committee will be rather carefully watched, however, by people who are familiar with the "drive" on United States patriotic songs that has been in evidence as an accompaniment to the German propaganda in this country. While the pro-German effort to influence opinion was at its height, persons of German name in many quarters were proposing new words for the old songs of the "America" sort, and entirely new songs to give up-to-date expression to what would have been, in effect, the German notion of Americanism. In view of this activity, the Simon-pure brand of

American citizen is likely to scrutinize very carefully any concerted effort to alter or instigate songs that purport to set forth the true American idea.

## ITALIAN REFORMIST SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The manifesto issued by the executive committee of the Reformist Socialist party is interesting in that it deals more particularly and in detail with the Italian soldier than do the greater number of the innumerable patriotic manifestoes which have appeared during the last few weeks. It runs as follows: "Citizens—We reaffirm our sincere and profound faith in the Italian soldier. This is necessary and right. The last heavy struggles have not depressed him nor weakened him. Our brothers on the ill-secured frontier have met the onslaught of the whole barbarian nation which aims at bringing all civilized Europe under the domination of the sword. If the first overpowering shock has prevailed over the rights and the lawful defense of the soil of the fatherland, the enemy will be sorry for his audacity. The Italian soldier is still the same unassuming, willing, and heroic citizen in arms who for 2½ years has been fighting without respite against a treacherous and cruel enemy and under extremely severe conditions, in order to give the country its natural frontiers and the guarantee of its integrity and of its peaceful development. The Italian soldier will yet write memorable pages and will drive the enemy from the soil of the fatherland in order to give our war for our rightful claims its crown of victory."

"Citizens—Our heartfelt greeting and our confident prognostications go out to our brothers in arms, to the combatants unconquered in 11 battles, who are nearing their supreme trial, in testimony of that assured fraternity which exists among all fellow soldiers. Today behind the lines help is being prepared. Tomorrow, as duty may call us, we shall be beside them in the bitter struggles of the conflict. The fatherland cannot and will not forget those who have defended it at the cost of their lives; and, just as we ask that the rigor of the law be exercised against bad citizens—who are few and more ignorant than guilty—so we demand tangible proofs of gratitude for those who have done their duty."

"Viva Italy and its army. May they have worthy leaders and good fortune. The peace which we desire above all things must be crowned with victory."

## ITALIAN-SWISS PAPER ON POSITION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—The *Gazzetta Ticinese*, a leading Italian-Swiss organ, has given considerable credit to reports as to treachery having played a large part in the Italian debacle. Commenting on a Stefani message to the effect that "unfortunate circumstances favored the German stroke," it notes in this connection, first, that Gen. Ugo Brusati, first aid-de-camp to the King was removed from that post on Oct. 25. Secondly, that his brother was openly accused of treachery last year, although, strangely enough, he was not shot for it. Thirdly, that the Franco-British batteries were removed from delicate points some two weeks before the Austro-German offensive and sent back to France.

In face of these facts, it asks whether perchance there was not treachery at the front. Returning to the charge the following day, the *Gazzetta Ticinese* remarks that, while it does not accept literally the insistent rumors in circulation—particularly the rumor that just before the offensive 250,000 men on the very sector on which the Germans broke through were given leave—it cannot but be that the Germans' success was facilitated by treachery at the front. The Italian-Swiss organ is even more exercised, however, concerning the situation in the rear, especially in view of Signor Orlando's accession to power. Whatever the facts may be with regard to the front, it writes, it is certain that there was moral treachery in the rear, and it asks how it is possible that the man who is most responsible for allowing the sabotage of the war to assume such impunity enormous proportions should take the reins of Government at this of all moments. In a moment like this, it declares, there is but one man who can save the army—Bissolati.

In a subsequent article the paper insists that the Entente will now have to put forth the greatest possible effort if it still wants to win the war, and, since Russia can no longer be counted upon for anything, must in the spring mobilize against the Central Powers not only the United States, but all those countries that have espoused its cause, beginning with Japan. Otherwise, it considers, the Entente runs the risk of being beaten, for if the Central Powers could capture Milan the way would be opened into France, and the Germans would make good the boast they have been making for two years, that the war would end at Milan.

## PORTLAND SPEEDS UP SHIPBUILDING

PORTLAND, Ore.—Perfection of its building program will make it possible for the Northwest Steel Company to float a new 8800-ton hull every 30 days, says the Oregonian. It is said that Skinner & Eddy of Seattle will maintain a slightly faster pace as more ways are maintained and the Columbia Shipbuilding Corporation, adjoining, will be able to keep well to the fore in floating hull every month at times though it is limited now to three building ways.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Winthrop Ames of New York City, who is to go to France for the Y. M. C. A., and aid the staff of that organization that has charge of the recreational and amusement side of the work for American soldiers, is a well-known theater manager and play producer of New York City. He comes of a family well known in the history of Massachusetts' manufacturing industry, and is a man of wealth. Specializing, while a student at Harvard, in the humanities and in aesthetics, as soon as he graduated he turned to journalism and literature and began to do creative work as a writer. His thought turned more and more to the theater, as an agent for social education in the fine arts, and, in 1904, he assumed responsibility for producing plays at the Castle Square Theater Boston. Four years of experimentation there gave him faith to invade New York City, where he went to be director of the New Theater, a venture that was later thought to have been too ambitious and to have overstressed external aspects of play production and comfort of playgoers. In 1911, when this venture failed, he retired from the scenes for a while, but later resumed his calling at the Little Theatre, and, since that time, has done much to satisfy the increasing call of the public for plays not keyed to the "demands of the tired business man."

Albert Baird Cummins, senior United States Senator from Iowa, who is sponsor in the Senate for senatorial investigation of the railway problem of the country, has specialized in the study of this phase of governmental action for many years, coming to it first as a successful corporation lawyer in Iowa, and later as a politician and statesman resident in a region where to win votes and to hold office, a man must favor more or less efficient state or federal supervision of carriers. Mr. Cummins entered the Senate in 1908, following a term as Governor of Iowa. He has twice been endorsed by the State and sent back to Washington, and his present term will not expire until 1921. During the days of the attempted transformation of the Republican Party by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Cummins was a progressive in purpose without being a Progressive in party affiliations. He played the part of an opportunist, and took half a loaf when he could not get a whole one. At times he had a considerable backing for the Republican presidential nomination, but it never developed into any formidable push for the place. Senator Cummins is a Pennsylvanian, who was educated at an academy, studied surveying, joined the staff of a railway in the interior, and later studied law and settled in Chicago. Moving to Des Moines, he won a place in his profession and in politics that, a decade later, landed him in the State Legislature, and since that time he has been an influential citizen of one of the wealthiest, most literate, and most American states of the Union.

Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison, U.S.A., who has been selected to head a new department bureau which will have supervision and coordination of the military training in home cantonments and camps, will have, as a basis for his practical service, the benefit of a close study of conditions in France, from which country he has just returned. General Morrison is a West Pointer which active service with the army began in 1881. His attachments, in the main, have been with the infantry arm. He had service in Cuba and in the Philippines from 1899 to 1902, and when the war between Russia and Japan opened, in 1904, he was sent to serve the United States military attaché with the Japanese Army. For five years he taught on the faculty of the Army College at Washington. Such facts indicate the rating which he has had as a thinker and planner.

The Marquess of Salisbury is a brother of Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and, of course, of Lord Hugh Cecil also. No three brothers could be more unlike in many respects, but all have, markedly, the Cecil characteristic, namely, a complete devotion to the public service. Lord Robert, for example, has the reputation, like Sir Edward Grey, of never dining out, eschewing all social functions and "slogging away" at public affairs. This may be an exaggeration, but it is probably no exaggeration of the Cecil spirit in regard to his duties to the state. The question, who succeeded his father, the former Prime Minister, in 1903, served with distinction in the South African War, and, in politics, was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1900-3, Lord Privy Seal 1903-5, and president of the Board of Trade in 1905. Before succeeding to the title he was Conservative member of Parliament for the Darwen Division 1885-92, and for Rochester from 1893-1903. Down to 1900 he was chairman of the Church Parliamentary Committee; he has been chairman of Hertford Quarter Sessions, and other offices he has held likewise indicate his deep interest in religious, political and other public affairs. The Marquess is High Steward of Westminster, High Steward of Hertford, and owns some 20,000 acres.

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been promoted from the Superior to the Supreme Court bench, is a native of Iowa, who, after working on a farm and in a factory, decided to enter the United States Navy. Getting an appointment, he went to Annapolis, graduated, and then decided to study law and remain in civilian life. Finishing his professional education, he settled in Los Angeles, in due time was elected district attorney, and later was given charge of the juvenile court work, which is subordinate to the Superior Court. Upon him fell the responsibility of organizing the work of the new tribunal, and, in doing it, he made a national reputation by the permanency

of the methods which he adopted and the success which he had in administering the court's work. After 10 years of service in this field he was elected judge of the Superior Court, and now he is appointed to the highest court of the State. He is credited with having done much to give to California her adult probation system, and also her legislation providing pensions for mothers needing aid. In short, he is a jurist of a newer type, with a social conception of his office, and conversant with the facts of life among the poor and the so-called criminal classes gained beyond and outside the court room.

## CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The technical conference set up by the National Housing and Town Planning Council recently submitted a report to the Local Government Board dealing with problems that are likely to arise when housing and town planning is being undertaken at the close of the war. The conference based their inquiries on a statement made by the president of the Local Government Board, that the number of working-class houses for England and Wales likely to be built by the State in the first year after the war was 300,000. The conference also assumed that the houses would probably be built in the proportion of 200,000 in urban and 100,000 in rural areas. The report also states that no account is taken in this estimate of the pressing needs of Scotland.

The conference insists that the houses to be built should be of a distinctly better type than the working-class houses built before the war. They consider that in order to insure ample light the plan of the houses should be broad rather than deep; that each house should have a bath with hot water; adequate precautions against damp; and that the assistance of women with a sound knowledge of household economy should be obtained to advise in matters of interior construction. The conference considers that in urban schemes the number of houses per acre should not exceed 12. And where an area of several acres is to be built, they consider that 10 Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Cummins was a progressive in purpose without being a Progressive in party affiliations. He played the part of an opportunist, and took half a loaf when he could not get a whole one. At times he had a considerable backing for the Republican presidential nomination, but it never developed into any formidable push for the place. Senator Cummins is a Pennsylvanian, who was educated at an academy, studied surveying, joined the staff of a railway in the interior, and later studied law and settled in Chicago. Moving to Des Moines, he won a place in his profession and in politics that, a decade later, landed him in the State Legislature, and since that time he has been an influential citizen of one of the wealthiest, most literate, and most American states of the Union.

With regard to government loans and grants-in-aid, the conference recommends that assistance should be given only when the whole scheme for the area is approved by the Local Government Board, and where it has been prepared on town-planning lines, and in conformity with a general prospective plan for the district of which the housing scheme forms a part.

## NEW OFFICE FOR BERLIN JUVENILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Berlin Town Council proposes to establish a special municipal department for juveniles, and to include an item of 120,000 marks in the current estimates for the purpose. The duties of the office will be to found, take over, and support establishments for the physical improvement of the young, its functions and of this head including the arranging for the feeding of needy children attending the public schools; country holidays, holiday camps, and so on; the encouragement of juvenile games and exercises; and dental attention for public school children. Secondly, the department will take over institutions already existing under municipal supervision for the material welfare of the young, thus assuming supervision of the industrial employment of school children, and of municipal school workshops, and undertaking to give advice as to choice of vocation, and to promote institutions for educating and entertaining young people. Finally, it is designed to serve as a focus for all bodies working in the field of juvenile welfare, and will endeavor to coordinate their efforts, and serve as an inquiry office to which they can apply. It will also propose to the municipal authorities the amount of the grants to be made to the various institutions in question.

In view of the establishment of this Jugendamt the existing school meals committee will be dissolved, and the management of the new department will be entrusted to an executive consisting of four members of the Town Council, eight representatives of the Municipal Administration Association, and five representatives of the citizens, including two women.

## OPENING OF COAL MINES IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The State Fuel Administration announces the opening soon of three new Utah mines: The Weber near Coalville, the Wattis in Carbon County, and the Peerless of the Standard Strip, also in Carbon County. "In addition, coal deposit owners at Fillmore and Cedar City are urging rail connections. The Weber is owned chiefly by Clarence and Ernest Bamberger of Salt Lake City, and is well equipped with modern machinery. The Wattis, financed by Wattis & Wattis of Ogden, is expected to ship a dozen cars daily after Jan. 1. Chairman J. S. Spellman of the State Car Service Bureau, believes that by the last of the month there will be an ample supply of cars and that the only difficulty will be the shortage of labor."

## MR. HAYES FISHER ON MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A deputation from the standing joint committee of industrial women's organizations, representing the National Federation of Women Workers, the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Cooperative Guild, and the Railway Women's Guild, recently waited on the president of the local government board to urge upon the Government the establishment of a Ministry of Health.

The deputation was introduced by Miss Llewellyn Davies, vice-chairman of the standing joint committee. The basis of the new department, she said, must be the public health side of the local government board, and she indicated that it would not be sufficient to rename the board the Ministry of Health. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the new Ministry should not be in any way associated with the old Poor Law system, and that it should work in partnership with the national insurance commissioners. They also asked that the local health authorities should be given wider powers.

In his reply, Mr. Hayes Fisher said that the connection with public health, housing was at the root of almost everything. The local government board, he said, was at present the only health authority, and he considered that if it were reorganized it might perfectly well be the central authority to direct and carry out the new health policy. The main objection to the board as the central authority, Mr. Hayes Fisher said, seemed to be a baseless suspicion that the department was forever wedded to the old Poor Law Administration. The board, he maintained, was wedded to nothing. The Poor Law was at the present moment in the melting pot, and was under the consideration of a subcommittee of the reconstruction committee. The National Health Insurance Committee and the local authorities were rivals and the Government had to decide between them. The local government board, however, thought that the local authorities in England and Wales should be given the same powers that had been given to the Scottish and Irish authorities. He believed a bill conferring the necessary powers could be passed in two or three weeks, if the public indicated such a desire. The shortage of doctors and accommodation made it difficult to start a Ministry of Health at present.

## WOMEN'S TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A women's trade union advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the trade unions which comprise women members, has been formed at the request of the Ministry of Munitions. The committee is analogous to the committee set up by Mr. Churchill, some months ago, to advise on matters concerning men's work, and it is proposed to refer to it all questions affecting the employment of women on the production of munitions. It is to be understood, however, that the work of the new committee will not overlap that already done by the Women's Wages Tribunal.

Mr. Churchill, at the first meeting of the committee, explained its constitution and procedure, and emphasized the fact that the Ministry of Munitions strongly realizes the importance of its work in regard to the employment of women. "We are," he said, "incorporating the greatest employers of women there have ever been in the world; in fact, we are the pioneers of women employment in the industrial and even in the military field. Whatever may be the future position which women labor will take after the war, it will be enormously influenced by the actual practice which has been followed during this period when so much is in the making, and when so much control is vested in the organization of the Ministry of Munitions. Therefore, we are really at the head stream of history in regard to women's place in the industrial life of Britain, perhaps as far as this present century is concerned. That is a very solemn thought."

"It seems to me when one looks upon the great masses of women that we are employing and the vital functions they are discharging at the present time in the safety of the State, that the most earnest consideration and the most constant thought is required in order that we may set to the best of our ability the right stamp upon the molten fluid which, at the present moment, can be cast into this or that mold, as we act wisely or foolishly. The interest of women in industrial life must be permanently safeguarded. Their position in industrial life must not merely be an incident of the great war. Now is the time for us to perceive, discover and proclaim the principles which should regulate for the lifetime of a whole generation, and perhaps for longer, the lines of advance on which women's industrial work should proceed."

"The relation of woman labor to male labor is quite one of the most difficult questions which could be presented, and yet it is a question which requires a fairly simple answer. It is perfectly clear that it would not be in the interests of women to claim a vote and a dead equality, or a rigid equality. That would end in their being very largely excluded from the industrial community. What they want is a comparative equality, an equality which makes full allowance for the necessary differences of sex, strength, and requirements of physical well-being, and which assures to both sexes in the industrial community the means of giving the fullest contribution that they can give, without injury to health and happiness, to the general welfare of the State, and secures to them, in the fairest measure, the

legitimate share of the rewards of the labor they have contributed.

"No question affecting women's employment is excluded from the deliberation of this new advisory committee. The committee is an earnest attempt to face the problem of women in industrial life. You have a right to look to me to make that good, and I have a right to look to you to face the extremely difficult questions, which will arise, boldly and in a stout-hearted spirit which will often lead to unpopular issues being faced courageously in that I may call the particular and prolonged interest in women in industrial life. If the committee is able to develop a powerful, penetrating and enlightened view of these subjects, I do not see the limits of the usefulness and power which they may come to exert in the near future."

## MRS. ACLAND ON "THE WOMEN'S PARTY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Mrs. F. Dyke Acland, a member of the executive of the Women's Liberal Federation, was the chief speaker at a meeting of Liberal women which was held recently at the Reform Club.

Mrs. E. Stewart-Brown, who was in the chair, said that before many months were over they would almost certainly have some measure of parliamentary enfranchisement. It behooved them, as members of the Women's Liberal Association, who for a quarter of a century had believed in the justice of parliamentary franchise, to go out as missionaries among the newly enfranchised women and tell them how they ought to cast their vote when a general election, which might be nearer than some of them were apt to imagine, was sprung upon the country.

Mrs. Dyke Acland spoke of the danger of overlooking the important fact that at the next general election there would probably be six million women voters on the register. Women ought in the future to go into politics, not as anti-men, but as comrades of the best men they could find, whatever political label they might bear. Referring to the recent formation of the "Women's Party," Mrs. Acland characterized it as rather "cheek" on the part of Mrs. Pankhurst to call it the "Women's Party" when it would not be representative of women. One section of it, she remarked, was fairly progressive, but the rest was the most retrograde party that they could possibly imagine. It was partly very conservative and partly very feminist. That was not the sort of party Liberal women wanted. She favored joint party action on many matters in which women were interested, whilst in Liberal Party concerns she urged the advisability of women securing an equal representation with men on the executive committees, so that they might have a substantial say in the selection of a parliamentary candidate. Whilst preserving a separate existence for the Women's Liberal Association, she was satisfied that much good could be accomplished by men and women Liberals working together.

## COAL DEALERS TAKE OATH OF CONSUMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Circuit Court Clerk James Brett has solved the mooted question as to who should administer the oath required by the Government of coal consumers, by appointing the dealers and their office forces special deputy clerks to perform this service.

More than 80 persons, including three women, were sworn in, and in addition to these special deputies the 300 regular notaries public will take the required affidavits without charge. The men and women, however, who have volunteered for this service are not empowered to take acknowledgments or administer oaths concerning any other matter.

While Mr. Brett's plan will reduce the inconvenience to purchasers, it will still be necessary for them to go to the coal yards to place their orders, unless they have previously made oath before a deputy and have forwarded the same to their respective dealers.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

A Far-Reaching Decision  
DULUTH HERALD.—Not only have states the right to prohibit the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcoholic liquor, but they have the right to forbid its being held in possession, even for personal use. In other words, a law forbidding the people of a state to have liquor in their homes is valid. This is the dictum of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case arising in Idaho, in which the court says (or, as the lawyers oddly put it, "say"): "The right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge." Never has a court in this land handed down a more far-reaching decision relating to the fight upon the liquor traffic than this. It must be based on a conviction that intoxicating liquor belongs in the same class as forbidden narcotic drugs; and there is much to support that conviction. This decision leaves virtually no restriction whatever upon the length a state may go in its effort to rid its territory of rum by the fiat of law. Of the legality of the prohibition of making, selling and transporting liquor there has been no doubt. Now that the validity of a law forbidding anybody to have liquor in his possession even for his own use has been upheld, the highest court in the land has said, in effect, that the advocates of "sumptuary legislation" may go as far as they like—which is as far as public sentiment will follow them.

All to Work in United States  
CAPPER'S WEEKLY (Kan.).—"Within a generation everybody in the United States will be working for his living," said an economist a few years ago. And by everybody he meant women as well as men. The prophecy seems likely to come true ahead of time. America's leisure class is small. After the war, if not sooner, it will disappear. More than half the labor of the United States in 1900, it is estimated, was foreign birth. The percentage is 58 foreign, 42 native. Of the native, one-fifth is Negro. This leaves about one-third of the native white population engaged in manual labor. What will this country do for cheap labor after the war? The answer is it will do without cheap labor. But there will be plenty of men to work for living wages when our army of 5,000,000 men comes home. The day of cheap labor has passed and a day's work is going to mean a living in comfort for thrifty and industrious working men.

Destroying Food  
NEW YORK MAIL.—The American railroads are paying \$32,000,000 a year to shippers in settlement of claims. That is approximately \$90.000 a day, or nearly \$4000 an hour. Shocking as this is in money waste, it is a crime when it is remembered that a large part of it comes from the destruction of food. We are the most careless people in the world. Thousands of carloads of vegetables freeze and rot each winter in railroad cars because the cars are not heated. Thousands of carloads of perishable freight spoil each summer because cars are not ventilated properly. The Interstate Commerce Commission permits the railroad to charge extra for extra heating or ventilating service, but the railroads seem to prefer to take chances on destroying freight rather than bother about specially equipped cars for special-class freight. This may suit the railroads, but when it results in the destruction of foodstuffs—millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs—in a time of hunger and terribly high prices it is time to demand a halt.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS HAVE A SUDDEN UPTURN

Strength Displayed by Foreign Bonds—All Groups of Securities Participate in the Rise

There was little of interest to the first few minutes of trading in the New York market today except that some of the railroads were soft and had substantial declines. This was also true of United States Steel common and Utah Copper. Union Pacific lost a point and Reading 1/4. Steel was down nearly a point at one time, and Utah dropped 1 1/2 points. Marine preferred eased off slightly more than a point.

The New York list was irregular late in the first half hour. Steel common hardened somewhat.

Without anything apparent to account for it the market took a sudden upward turn in the late forenoon. All groups of securities became strong, advances amounting to 2 points or more for many issues. Texas Company was down a point at the opening at 119, receded to 117 1/2, and then advanced more than 6 points. Mexican Petroleum was unthanked at the opening at 69 and advanced to 71 1/2 before midday. U. S. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 82 1/2. After declining to 81 1/2 it advanced to 84 before midday. Prominent in the advance were Pullman, Union Pacific, New York Air Brake, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, Canadian Pacific, Central Leather, Baldwin, the Bethlehem Steel issues and American Smelting.

A feature of the trading was the strength displayed by Anglo-French bonds which advanced from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 before midday. Stocks receded somewhat from the forenoon high and again advanced. Buying of foreign bonds was pronounced. All of these issues rose sharply. Further good gains were recorded before the beginning of the last hour, the market displaying more strength than has been the case in a long time.

New York total sales 611,200 shares, \$5,357,000 bonds.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Barnett O. & G.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Big Lumber	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont.	37 1/2	38
Butte C. & Z.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Butte Copper	46 1/2	47
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chevy Motors	70 1/2	71
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cordell & Co.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Cons. Copper	5 1/2	5 3/4
Cornwall	14 1/2	15
Copper Val.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Dundas Ariz.	5 1/2	5 3/4
First Natl. Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Glenrock Oil	6 1/2	6 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 3/4
Hedra Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Houston Oil	40 1/2	41 1/2
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	5 1/2	5 3/4
Junco	12 1/2	13
Lake Torp. Boat	2 1/2	2 3/4
Magma Cop.	38 1/2	39
Marlin Arms	82 1/2	83
Max Munitions	20 1/2	21
Meritt	20 1/2	21
McKinley Ind.	57 1/2	58
Met Petrol.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest	92 1/2	93
Midwest Refg.	97 1/2	98
National Zinc	25 1/2	26
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 3/4
Okla. Refg.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Peerless	10 1/2	11
Penn. Ky.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Southern Ref.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Southern Oil	5 1/2	5 3/4
Southern Oil	5 1/2	5 3/4
Standard Gulf	10 1/2	11
Standard Oil	7 1/2	7 3/4
Stewart Min.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Submarine Boat	10 1/2	11
Success Min.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Troy Arizona	14 1/2	15
United Motors	14 1/2	15
Un. Verde Ext.	34 1/2	35
U. S. Steam	4 1/2	4 3/4
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright Martin	5 1/2	5 3/4

## FINANCIAL NOTES

In Argentine 25,500,000 francs have been subscribed to new French loan. At the offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company it was said that about one-half of the holdings of the company in the Holland-America line had been sold for \$3,500,000.

In spite of Italy's income being reduced from the lack of tourists' money, reduction of remittances from emigrants and in receipts from exports, the country's metallic reserve is larger now than during Italy's neutrality. The reserve now stands at 1,740,000,000 lire, an increase of \$5,000,000.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Saturday; falling temperature Saturday; moderate west to northwest winds.

For New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY  
8 a. m. 36/10 a. m. 37  
12 noon 39

IN OTHER CITIES  
8 a. m.  
Albany 32/20 New Orleans 44  
Buffalo 44/32 New York 44  
Chicago 36/24 Philadelphia 30  
Denver 30/18 St. Louis 40  
Cincinnati 30/18 Portland, Me. 30  
Des Moines 26/14 Portland, Ore. 40  
Jacksonville 38/24 San Francisco 46  
Kansas City 30/18 St. Louis 40  
Nantucket 34/22 Washington 30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 7:19 High water 4:39 p. m.  
Sun sets 4:15 Low water 1:39 p. m.  
Length of day 9:55 Moon 1st q. 1:07 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:45 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ju.	2	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chalm.	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	68	68	68	68
Am B Sugar	65	66	65	66
Am Can.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	62	63 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/2
Am Car. Fy. pt.	101	101	101	101 1/2
Am Cot. Oil.	21 1/4	22 1/2	21 1/4	22 1/2
Am H. & L.	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am H. & L. pt.	44 1/2	47	44 1/2	46 1/2
Am Int. Corp.	51	51	51	51
Am Linseed.	23 1/4	24 1/2	23 1/4	24 1/2
Am Lins. & P.	67	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Am Loco.	48 1/2	50	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	69 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Am Smelt'g. pt.	100	100	100	100
Am Steel Fy.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Sugar.	95	95	94 1/4	94 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen.	40	40	40	40
Am Zinc.	12	12	12	12
Anacosta.	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
At. & Alt.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Atchafalpa.	77	78 1/2	77	77 1/2
Atchafalpa pt.	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
At Coast Li.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
At Gulf.	95	99	95	97 1/2
Bald Loc.	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Bald Loc. pt.	93	93	93	93
Balt. & Ohio.	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
B. & O. pt.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Batopila.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Beth Steel pt.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel pt. ret.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
BFGoodrich.	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
BFGoodrich pt.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Brook R. T.	39	39	39	39
Burns Bros.	108 1/2	111 1/2	108 1/2	111 1/2
Butte & Sup.	13 1/2	15	13 1/2	15
Cal Petrol.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Cal Petrol pt.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Can Pacific.	129	130 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Central Fdy.	26	26	26	26
Ch. Leather.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cer de Pas.	26	27 1/2	26	27 1/2
Chan Motor.	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
CM&St Paul.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
CM&St Paul pt.	65	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	17	17	17	17
Chi R. & Pac. pt.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chi R. & Pac. pt. 1/2	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
C. & G. West. pt.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Chi N. W.	86	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Chile Cop.	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Chino Cop.	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
Col Fuel.	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Col Gas & El.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Col So. 1st pt.	45	45	45	45
Cons. Can.	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85
Cons Gas.	78 1/2	81	78	79 1/2
Cons Gas pt.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Corn Prod.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prod. pt.	50	50	50	50
Cruc Steel.	47 1/2	49	47 1/2	48 1/2
Cruc Steel pt.	84	84	83	83
Cuban Sug.	26	27	26	27 1/2
Cuban CS pt.	76	76	76	76
Del. & Hud.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Del. & Lac.	168	168	168	168
Denver pt.	10	10	10	10
Electric	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Elmer pt.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Elmer 2d pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
F. M. & S. pt.	29	29	29	29
Gas W. & W.	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Gen Electric.	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Gen Motors.	88	91 1/2	88	90 1/2
G. Motors pt.	74	74	74	74
Granby Min.	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Gt. Nor Ore.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Gt. Nor pt.	80 1/2	82	80 1/2	81 1/2
Har & B.	31	31	31	31
Harv. of N. J.	105	107	105	107
Ill Central.	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Inspiration.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int. Con. Cor.	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Int. C. Cor. pt.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Int. Ag. Corp.	33	33	33	33
Int. Mer. Mar.	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar. pt.	78 1/2	80 1/2	77	78 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
In Paper.	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Kan City So.	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Kan C. So. pt.	45	45	44	44
Kenne Cop.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Lack Steel.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
L. E. & W.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Lehigh Val.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Loose Wiles.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Louis & N.	105	108 1/2	105	107 1/2
Max Motor.	23	23 1/2	22	22 1/2
Maxwell 1st pt.	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Maxwell 2d pt.	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Mex Petrol.	69	72 1/2	69	72 1/2
Miami.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midvale St.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Mo K. & T. pt.	8	8	8	8
M. & S. L. New.	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	7
Mo Pac. pt.	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	23 1/2
Mon Power.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Nat Biscuit.	89	89	89	89
Nat Bisc. pt.	105	105	105	105
Nat C. & C.	17	17 1/2	16	16 1/2
Nat C. & S.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Nat Enamel.	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nat Lead.	39	40	39	40
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
NY A. Brake.	110	113 1/2	110	113 1/2
NY Central.	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64
NY N. H. & H.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. & W.	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
North Pac.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
O. Cities Gas.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Old Silver.	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	17	17	17	17
Penna.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pere Marq.	12	12	12	12
Phila Co.	25	25	25	25
Pierce-Ar.	25	25	22 1/2	22 1/2

## COORDINATION IS AN EXPORT NEED

Better Situation Between Production and Actual Shipment Would Result, and Waste of Labor and Capital Reduced

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lack of coordination among the governmental departments controlling exports in one way or another is said, by those in touch with the situation, to be largely responsible for the fact that probably millions of tons of materials are piled up at Atlantic ports for shipment abroad, and the warehouses at these ports and many interior points are congested.

Although this situation exists, more goods are being shipped to these ports, whence there is little prospect of early shipment abroad, railroad facilities urgently needed for war and commercial purposes are being employed to carry them, adding to congestion, and mills and factories are giving these materials preferential position, tying up their capacity which is also needed urgently.

If the several departments referred to worked coordinately, this situation could be much modified, if not eliminated. The subject of ship bottoms also is most important.

Rush orders for the Allies go through one board after another, often to be held up at the end for lack of the vessels.

One instance of this method is afforded by the case of a rush order recently completed for an ally. This particular Government needed explosives, steel—including a heavy tonnage of tinplate—and other material, urgently. The mills responded heartily to the appeal to rush manufacture. Most of the material was sent to the seaboard in quick time, and reached an Atlantic port.

It was found that, at the same port, was a heavier tonnage of exactly similar material for the same Government that had been waiting ship space for weeks, if not months.

Not all the material in question was sent to the coast. Some is still at the mills for lack of adequate railroad transportation facilities. As most of these orders are payable on delivery on cars, the companies that filled the order have this working capital tied up.

Because of lack of coordination, failure to ascertain in the first place whether there would be bottoms available for goods if produced, productive and transportation effort, needed for United States purposes, was uselessly diverted and capital rendered unproductive.

Coordination, on the other hand, would produce harmony between production and actual shipments, eliminating waste of labor and capital, and leave more goods for war purposes and domestic consumption.

SHIP LINE INTEREST SOLD  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is understood that the International Mercantile Marine Company has sold a large part of its interest in the Holland-America Line to a Holland syndicate. The interest of the Mercantile Marine companies in the Holland company amounted to slightly more than 25 per cent.

## PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts  
Today, 1609 barrels and 6641 boxes apples; 215 barrels cranberries; 5857 boxes oranges; 67 barrels foreign grapes; 3858 bags peanuts; 24,568 bushels potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts  
Today, 7300 pkgs, last year 5074 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices  
Flour—Wood basis: Patents, \$10.40 @11.25; fancy jobbing, \$12.20; straight, \$10.25 @10.50; clears, \$10 @10.50; rye flour, \$9.70 @10; rye meal \$8.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$2.12; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$2.08; k. d. yellow \$2.06; yellow \$1.94. Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, 94 1/2 @95; 38 to 40 lbs, 94 @94 1/2; 36 to 38 lbs, 93 1/2 @94; No. 2 white oats, 94 @94 1/2; No. 3 white oats, 93 1/2 @94; standard oats, 93 1/2 @94.

Milled—Spring bran, \$46.75 @47.25; mixed feed, \$49 @53; red dog, \$62.50; oat hulls, \$27 @34; linseed meal, \$59; gluten feed, \$59; stock feed, \$58.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal (per 100 lbs.)—Bag meal, \$4.20 @4.25; cracked corn, \$4.25 @4.50; oatmeal, rolled, \$9.90; cut and ground, \$11.38.

Hay—No. 1 grade, \$26.50 @28.50; No. 2 grade \$23 @24; No. 3 grade, \$17 @19; stock hay, \$15 @17.

Straw—Rye \$16 @16.50; oat, \$12 @13. Beans (per 100 pounds)—New York and Michigan fancy pea beans, \$14.25 @14.60; California small white, \$14 @14.25; yellow eye, \$14.25 @14.60; red kidney, \$14.75 @15.25; Canada peas, \$17.10 @17.50; green peas, \$10.50 @11; lima beans, \$14 @14.50.

Onions—Connecticut valley, \$1.50 @3.25; California, \$2.50 @3.25; Spanish, \$2.50 @3.50.

Potatoes—\$2.50 @2.60 per 100 lbs on track in Charlestown; sweet, \$2 @2.25 bskt.

Eggs—Fancy henney and nearby, 72 @73; eastern extras 70 @71; western extras, 65 @66; western prime, 62 @63; western firsts, 60 @61; storage extras, 38 @38 1/2; storage firsts, 37 @37 1/2.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 47 @47 1/2; western creamery extras, 46 1/2 @47; western firsts, 44 1/2 @45; renovated, 40 @40 1/2; Lad



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## DEPRECIATION IN RAILROAD STOCKS

Pronounced Decline in This Class of Securities Not Accounted For in Banking Circles—Some New Low Records Are Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In important banking circles it was impossible to obtain any explanation of the pronounced decline in railroad stocks, many of which established new low records this week on the present movement. Some, in the absence of any definite information, expressed the belief that it was due to the announcement from Washington that the President would not address Congress on the railroad situation until after the beginning of the new year, while others thought that the proposed investigation by Congress of railroad affairs was entirely responsible for the decline.

For several days past there has been talk in Wall Street of the probable announcement of a railroad dictator by the President before the close of the current year. In fact, intimations have been made that such action was to be taken within the next few hours. Speculation as to who might be named by the President has naturally acted as an unsettling element in the railroad shares and this no doubt has been instrumental in developing results. Two or three names have been mentioned as likely candidates for the position, including Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Franklin K. Lane and L. W. Brandeis. In financial circles the expression of opinion was that Mr. Lane, by reason of his railroad experience while a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would perhaps be best fitted for the place.

Railroad stocks, particularly those of the large companies which are regarded as the premier roads, have shown the largest proportionate declines, and the argument is advanced by some that this has been brought about in no small measure by the so-called "house cleaning" process by many wealthy individuals who prefer to take their losses before making income tax returns for the year. If the income tax law carried the provision for marking down the depreciation in stock market values, it is argued, much of the liquidation of recent weeks would have been eliminated.

The man with a very large income, selling stocks at the present depreciated levels, is in reality obtaining quotations many points higher than those actually obtained on the transaction through their sale. This is brought about through the saving of taxes that otherwise would have to be paid to the Government. Hopes are entertained in financial circles that during the present session of Congress there will be an amendment to the law which will allow holders of securities to mark off from their income statements the amount of depreciation in securities held by them, and in this manner prevent a recurrence of liquidation on an extensive scale in order that taxpayers may not be called upon to pay out more than the Government is actually entitled to without the disposal of investment securities.

The opinion was advanced in some quarters that after the beginning of the new year there would not be nearly as large a supply of stocks as is now available, it being assumed that many of those who have liquidated for the purpose outlined above would undoubtedly reenter the market and take back at least a part of the stock thus sold. Therefore, with the fresh demand for stocks expected from sources of this character there should develop an improved tone to the market for high-grade issues in particular after the turn of the new year. If it could be established that anyone had actually disposed of stocks for the purpose of lowering their income obligations to the Government, it would be a direct evasion of the law, according to authorities on the subject, but it was pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to establish proof of any such intention on the part of those making such disposition of securities.

On the basis of current quotations for many of the high-grade railroad and industrial stocks there is a very big return shown to the holder. Careful students of investment affairs maintain that those purchasing stocks at the present low levels, in the event of advances of proportions equal to the losses shown in recent months, if obtaining within the coming calendar year, would not be inclined to take profits because of the heavy income tax that would be involved as a result. Therefore, there appears to be some basis for the assumption that more normal conditions may obtain in the investment market as the new year progresses.

Some observers of stock market conditions are strongly advising the purchase of railroad shares in the belief that, even though government ownership may follow within the next few months, it will be a favorable factor to the carriers because every effort would undoubtedly be made for the benefit and welfare of these organizations which form so important a unit in the Government's war campaign. It would unquestionably at once settle the possibility of labor difficulties as the Government would be in a position to conscript railroad employees during the period of the war. The labor situation has been the most disturbing element in connection with railroad affairs in recent months and no doubt has been responsible for the disposal of railroad

stocks and bonds by many old-time holders of such securities.

When contrasted with the high prices of 1916, the low marks reached Thursday present a remarkable contrast. Thursday's price of 101½ for Union Pacific is the lowest since 1907 when it sold for 71, and compares with the high price this year of 149½. At this price the income return is 9.8 per cent, and despite the fact that the company is earning as much as in any other year in its history. Another gilt-edge investment which has helped materially to shake confidence of investors by its decline is Pennsylvania. Long looked upon as the premier railroad issue of the country, Pennsylvania on the recent decline sold at the lowest price this century, and at 40½ shows a return of 7.4 per cent.

Delaware & Hudson, which recently sold down to 87 as compared with the high this year of 15½ on the fear that the dividend would be reduced, has failed to reflect the growing belief that the regular 9 per cent will be paid at the next meeting of directors. Depreciation in the shares of issues like Southern Pacific and Chicago & North Western, which both companies are now showing the largest share earnings in their history, despite the increase in operating expenses. In the case of Atchison, at the low Thursday of 75 the stock has dropped 33½, at which price it yields exactly 8 per cent, and in that of Southern Pacific the lowest price since 1908 is recorded.

In the appended table are the high prices reached in 1916 and 1917 for the leading railroad issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as compared with the low of Thursday, and the net return to investors:

	High	Low	Inc
Atchison	1916 107½	1917 75	8.0%
Baltimore & Ohio	85	39½	12.5%
Canadian Pacific	183½	167½	12.5%
Ches. & Ohio	71	65½	7.7%
Del. & Hud.	155	131½	9.0%
Gr. North pfd.	127½	118½	7.9%
Illinois Central	107½	106½	8.6%
Lehigh	87½	79½	5.0%
N. Y. C. Central	114½	103½	6.2%
N. & W. pfd.	147½	138½	9.2%
North Pacific	118½	110½	7.5%
Pennsylvania	60	57½	7.4%
Reading	115½	109½	6.1%
South Pacific	104½	98½	7.5%
Union Pacific	153½	149½	10.1%

## EQUIPMENT ORDERS AT A LOW POINT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroad equipment contracts placed to Dec. 1 call for the expenditure of approximately \$687,000,000, and construction of cars, locomotives and bridges, the rolling of the rails, track supplies and miscellaneous material included in the orders have called upon steel mills for approximately 4,400,000 tons of steel products.

Rail contracts placed in the last 11 months amounted to 1,500,000 tons. These 1917 contracts are the smallest in many years. In 1916, however, railroads ordered nearly 5,400,000 tons of rail. Rail contracts placed this year, it is estimated, will bring between \$65,000,000 and \$75,000,000 to manufacturers. Car builders have taken contracts this year for 142,896 cars, of which 91,775 are for export, including 22,775 for the United States railroads in France. Less than 52,000 cars are for domestic roads. Contract prices aggregate \$285,792,000.

Locomotive shops have booked orders for 5672 engines, for which they will receive approximately \$283,600,000. Of these orders 3773 locomotives are for export, including 2014 for the United States railroad system in France. Domestic roads ordered less than 2000 locomotives.

It should be noted that, although railroad equipment manufacturers have entered a fair volume of business this year, the orders placed by domestic roads are the smallest in 20 years, and locomotive orders are the smallest in the same period with the exception of 1908, 1914 and 1915.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices continue high, at the South Boston market today. Arrivals: Schrs. Sylvania 37,200 pounds, Morning Star 36,700, Elva L. Spurling 8400, Angie L. Marshall 5000, J. M. Marshall 5900, and Flaviola 2000. Two trips of flounders were also brought in, the Marcella having 6000, and the Peerless 400. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$10@11.25, steak cod \$14.75@15.50, market cod \$8@9, pollock \$6.25@9.75, large hake \$13, medium hake \$11.50, and cusk \$5.50@7.75.

Statistics issued today by the Boston Fish Bureau show 36 vessels arriving here during the past seven days with 1,263,245 pounds fresh groundfish, compared to 41 vessels with 1,297,675 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Gloucester arrivals reported here today were: British schooner Alice & Jennie from Wedgeport, N. S., 145,000 pounds salted cod, Flora Temple from the Maine coast, 700 quintals cured fish, and gill netters about 14,000 pounds fresh groundfish. The netters are not making large catches, and some are planning to haul out of the industry for the present.

## ATLAS POWDER HAS BIG EXPANSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlas Powder Company has become one of the largest producers of nitrate of ammonia in the United States through expansion of its chemical department during the last three years. It is probable that earnings for 1917 will compare favorably with those of 1916, taking declaration of 25 per cent on the common stock as an indication. This dividend is the same as that paid in 1916.

## NEW RULINGS ON GOVERNMENT TAX

Much Unnecessary Accounting Eliminated in Computing Excess Profits Under New Order

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has issued a series of rulings designed to eliminate much unnecessary accounting and other interference with normal business in computing excess profits and income taxes and in many cases to reduce the amount of tax to be paid. The rulings, based on recommendations of the Excess Profits Advisory Committee and approved by Secretary McAdoo in substance are as follows:

Partnerships and individuals are permitted to deduct reasonable salaries for the partners or the individuals before figuring excess profits on the business.

A partnership also may deduct payments to a partner as interest on a bona fide loan.

A partner in his individual capacity is not subject to excess profits taxes on his share of profits except at the 8 per cent rate on profits exceeding \$6,000,000 applicable to business with no capital or only nominal capital.

A taxpayer need not go to the trouble of reporting his pre-war earnings if he is content to accept the minimum 7 per cent deduction in calculating excess profits taxes.

Stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness are to be considered tangible property included in "invested capital" in estimation of excess profits.

Bonus payments to employees may be deducted from gross income in figuring income taxes, except when the payments are proportional to any investments the employees may have in the business, in which case the payments are to be considered in the nature of distribution of profits rather than payments for service rendered.

Another ruling extends from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, the time in which corporations may file income and excess profits tax returns on the basis of their fiscal year. Others will be issued soon.

## REAL ESTATE

Frederick E. and George W. Johnston have sold the steel and concrete fire-proof mercantile building, and 5461 square feet of land, located at 96-98 Brookline Avenue, Back Bay Fens, which premises were recently leased for a term of years. The building being new has not yet been assessed, but the valuation of the property is \$125,000. The purchaser is Charles H. Spring, of Wellesley, who bought for investment, through the office of William E. McCoy & Co., Old South Building.

## IMPORTANT SOUTH END SALE

The Jeanette Diamond estate at 923 to 927 Washington Street and extending through to Spear Place, South End has been sold to the Lexington Club. The property consists of one large four story brick building, and five smaller three story brick houses, occupying altogether some 7474 square feet of land, all assessed for \$65,000, and the land carries \$59,800 of the amount.

Another property sold is located at 325 Harrison Avenue. It was owned by Charles V. Carroll et al. and assessed for \$11,000. There is a land area of 1456 square feet, valued at \$8300 of the amount. Samuel Goldman is the buyer.

## CHARLESTOWN AND BRIGHTON

Albert J. Ferguson has bought from Ernest A. Thompson, a block of frame houses at 70 to 72 Tremont Street, and rear, in Charlestown, assessed for a total of \$5700, which includes \$1400 on the 3020 square feet of land.

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a strip of land on Tremont Street, Brighton, adjoining the boundary line of Newton; containing 4550 square feet valued by the assessors at \$500. The land was conveyed by Leo M. Purdie to Nils J. Soderlund.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 19	1917	1916	1915
1917.....	\$196,727,000	1908.....	\$105,902,000
1916.....	204,336,000	1907.....	127,390,000
1915.....	171,620,000	1906.....	121,894,000
1914.....	159,250,000	1905.....	101,801,000
1913.....	167,893,000	1904.....	95,296,000
1912.....	195,393,000	1903.....	101,903,000
1911.....	199,146,000	1902.....	116,655,000
1910.....	154,914,000	1901.....	118,974,000
1909.....	159,615,000		

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Business St., 64, rear, Ward 24; Jno. Tilletson; frame storage.  
Porter St., 41, Ward 2; Winnie A. Ryan; alter store and dwelling.  
Purchase St., 256-258, and Atlantic Ave., 613, Ward 5; W. K. and E. W. Bloodgood; alter manufacturing.  
Kittredge St., 78, rear, Ward 33; Barbara Brown; frame garage.  
Washington St., 1134-40, Ward 6; Harold A. Rudnick, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and offices.  
Washington St., 2101-2103, Ward 13; L. Berenson; alter stores.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges.....	\$49,407,333	\$36,408,357
Balances.....	11,708,839	4,231,773

The local treasury's credit balance today is \$474,963.

## ACREAGE PLANTED TO WINTER WHEAT

Increase of Four Per Cent Over That of Previous Year—Why Larger Gain Not Made

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commenting on winter wheat acreage, the Agriculture Department says that acreage planted to winter wheat is estimated to be 42,170,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over the area planted a year ago. In the campaign to produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat next year to help feed the Allies wheat was advocated. Failure to reach this amount was not due apparently to the intention of farmers, but to adverse conditions, the unfavorable weather, the harvest of other crops and shortage of farm help, preventing the putting out of the full acreage desired. Autumn was exceedingly dry in many important sections, particularly in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho and Washington. Although the increase is less than hoped for, the acreage is the largest ever planted. In 1914, the previous year of largest acreage, 42,012,000 acres were planted and 684,990,000 bushels produced.

Condition of the plant on Dec. 1 was low, ranging 79.3 per cent normal, which compared with a 10-year average condition on the corresponding date of 89.3 per cent. The lowest condition ever reported in previous years on Dec. 1 was 81.4 in 1895.

A quantitative forecast is not usually made from December condition reports, because great changes may occur between now and harvest, for better or worse. But it may be observed that in the past 10 years, the yield per acre on planted acreage was 14.4 bushels; on this basis, a condition of 79.3 would forecast a yield of about 12.3 bushels, which on 42,170,000 acres would produce about 540,000,000 bushels; it may be assumed that the output of crop will be above or below this figure according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. In 1917 the crop was about 418,000,000 bushels; in 1916 it was 481,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years was 543,000,000 bushels.

Rye acreage shows a material increase of 36.0 per cent over last year, largely due to a more than doubling of acreage in North Dakota. An estimated average of 3,119,000, and a condition of 84.1 forecast production of approximately 85,000,000 bushels. In 1917, the yield was about 60,000,000; in 1916 about 49,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years about 41,000,000 bushels.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Irwin Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co., Adams.  
Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Tour.  
Baltimore—H. A. Abrams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.  
Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Sons; Lenox.  
Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.  
Chicago—J. P. Hartway of J. P. Hartway Shoe Co.; Thorpe.  
Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Elliot Kendall Shoe Co.; Avery.  
Memphis, Tenn.—H. E. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.  
Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co.  
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.  
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.  
New York—F. M. Bedell; U. S.  
Philadelphia—Victor Brav of Brav Shoe Company; U. S.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein; 306 Summer St., Brockton, Mass.  
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.  
Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

## LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 65, 40 South St.  
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information Bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Shipping 72½, Electric Storage Battery 44½, General Asphalt common 14½, Lehigh Navigation 57½, Lake Superior 10½, Philadelphia Traction 68, Philadelphia Company preferred 23, Philadelphia Electric 22½, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 25½, Union Traction 37½, United Gas Improvement 63½.

## BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The principal items in this week's statement of bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Dec. 20, 1917	Dec. 13, 1917
Gold.....	5,348,800,000	5,340,100,000
Silver.....	247,400,000	245,800,000
Circulation.....	22,353,700,000	22,831,100,000
Deposits.....	2,594,200,000	2,582,200,000
Loans & discounts.....	3,152,000,000	3,098,200,000
Treas. deposits.....	155,100,000	39,000,000

## NEW YORK METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange quotations are: Lead, spot, 6.70 bid, firm; Jan. 6.65 bid. Spelter, East St. Louis, Dec. 7½ bid; first quarter 7½@7.75, firm. The New York Metal Exchange will remain closed until next Wednesday.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The Providence Gas Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Stanton Oil Company has declared a monthly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 31.

West Penna Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 1.

The directors of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$3, or 12 per cent on each share.

The Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 15.

The Flint Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 1, to stockholders of record Dec. 19.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Jan. 7.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable Feb. 11 on stock of record Jan. 21.

The Chace Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 17.

The Cardenas American Sugar Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Fairbanks Morse Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 29 on stock of record Dec. 20.

The Columbia Trust Company of New York has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 22.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 8 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Davol Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 29, to stockholders of record Dec. 22. This is its usual rate.

The Battery Park National Bank of New York has declared a dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The United Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 on stock of record Dec. 31.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1, to stock of record Jan. 16.

The directors of the United Paper Board Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 on stock of record Jan. 1.

The Fulton Trust Company of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Alameda Sugar Company has declared a dividend of 20 cents a share, payable Dec. 25 on stock of record Dec. 20. This is the first dividend on this stock since 1913.

The directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Company have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 29 on stock of record Dec. 24. The New Idria paid 50 cents a share in October and \$1 last June.

The directors of the Citizens Company of Baltimore, Md., have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 31, to the stock of record Dec. 21.

The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston have voted a cumulative dividend equal to 6 per cent per annum on all cash paid subscriptions since Dec. 31, 1915, the date of the last dividend, payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record of that date.

The directors of the Ohio Iron & Steel Co. have authorized a 20 per cent dividend to be paid in certain preferred securities held by the company. This action brings the total disbursements by the Ohio Iron & Steel Co. for the year to 40 per cent.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, as well as the regular dividend of \$1 quarterly, payable Dec. 20, to record of Dec. 10. This is the first increase in the dividend since the company in 1916 reduced the nominal value of its common stock to \$10 a share and gave 10 shares for one.

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company has declared an extra dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and 2½ per cent on the common stock, all payable Jan. 15 on stock of record Dec. 31. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

The Empire Trust Company of New York has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Dec. 31, making 13 per cent for the year. Directors appropriated for distribution under the profit-sharing plan adopted several years ago a sum equal to 10 per cent of salaries, in addition to the special bonus recently paid to help meet increased living expenses.

After the meeting of the directors of the National Conduit & Cable Company, the following announcement was made: At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., held on Dec. 21, 1917, the dividend for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917 was passed. The company is in excellent financial condition.

## LONDON MONEY

Season Approaches When Financial Transactions Assume Interest and Great Proportions—Tax Receipts Are High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Lombard Street is approaching that season of the year when interest is probably more largely centered in its operations than at any other period. To begin with, on Dec. 1, the Government disburses some £50,000,000 in war loan interest, and the end of the year or the beginning of the new year is the time when the income tax receipts are at their highest, so that with the maturities of treasury bills and the normal monetary movements, government receipts and expenditure in the next six or eight weeks will be stupendous, and Lombard Street will probably witness an altogether unprecedented turnover of credit. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be any drastic disturbance of the money market.

During the week ending Saturday, Nov. 24, conditions have differed slightly from the previous week. There has apparently been a disposition on the part of the banks to reduce their general deposit rates, where it is a case of an unusually large deposit, and it seems to have developed that a rate a quarter per cent below the usual 4 per cent is thus resorted to, to the obvious benefit of the treasury's offering of national war bonds. Overnight accommodation has been in good demand and the quotation has been usually 4 to 4½ per cent.

At the Bank of England Thursday's statement showed an improvement in the market situation, though the bank's position was a trifle less favorable. The ratio of reserve was slightly lower, at 19.32 per cent as against 19.48 per cent, a week ago. The gold stock was £251,000 up, but £114,000 was added to the note circulation, and "other securities" advanced £1,855,000, and other deposits £2,085,000.

Last Saturday's, Nov. 17, treasury statement, shows the expenditure for the week at £48,639,000 and the revenue at £10,660,000, so that there was a deficit of £37,979,000. The excess profits tax produced £4,151,000, and £1,064,000 came in from estate duties. After providing for £59,163,000 of maturing treasury bills, this class of government paper produced a net amount of only £1,742,000, and after retiring £2,000,000 of "ways and means advances" a further £10,000,000 was raised by further issues of these advances. The sale of national war bonds was on a larger scale this week, producing £12,173,000 in the last week's collection. There was an addition to "other debt" of £12,247,000, and the exchequer cash balances are £1,402,000 lower.

The dull atmosphere which has prevailed recently in the silver market still continues to make itself felt. The quotation during the last few days has receded further from 43½d. to 42 15-16d. Much interest attaches to the report that the allied governments are in negotiation for a great quantity of the white metal for delivery, spread over the coming new year.



## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

## TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

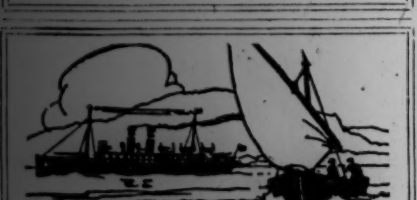
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THE GRAND TRUNK'S  
NEW ENGLAND SYSTEMGET OUR FARES when planning your  
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CANADA  
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Through Tourist Sleeping Car leaves Boston  
11:30 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,  
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ing Cars for Pacific Coast.

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P. M. daily, arrives Montreal 8:00 A. M. the  
following morning.Write, call or phone for particulars.  
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284 Washington St., Boston.  
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Southern Army CampsEspecially convenient for New  
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clude meals and stateroom ac-  
commodations on ship to above  
points, also to SAVANNAH,  
COLUMBUS, BIRMINGHAM,  
JACKSONVILLE, TAMPA,  
ST. PETERSBURG, DAY-  
TONA, MIAMI, and all South-  
ern points.New steamships "City of  
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now in service.  
Superior equipment and Service.  
Only Direct Service from  
NEW ENGLAND to the  
SOUTH.Write for Special Winter Resort Folder  
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visits to the quaint cities of Porto Rico,  
trips through the old Spanish fortresses  
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All ExpensesThe steamer is your hotel from New  
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Boat Train with Parlor Car

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TURA, 10,000 tons Lloyd's A1 register. Quickest  
passage—Lowest Rates. Delightful Service. \$70  
1st class, \$35-50 2nd class. Sydney Short line  
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15 days—Jan. 1, Jan. 22, Feb. 12,  
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601 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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COLLEGE ARMS

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Modern hotel—delightful  
balmy climate—beautiful  
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hole golf course with  
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Tennis, riding, motor-  
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Open January 1st.  
Theo. C. Brooks, Manager

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Dallas, Texas

OTTO HEROLD, Manager

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American plan, \$1.00 and up

## TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

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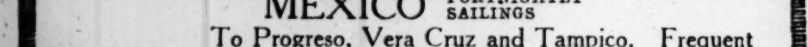
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DAYTONALocated directly on the Ocean and overlooking one of the finest  
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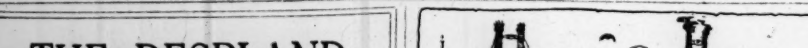
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SEA BATHING,  
GOLF,  
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BOATING,  
DANCING,  
ORCHESTRA.MANY PRIVATE  
BATHS,  
HOT AND COLD  
RUNNING WATER  
IN PRACTICALLY  
EVERY ROOM.  
ELEVATOR,  
STEAM HEAT,  
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LEON M. WAITE, Manager.

Summer Hotel: 800-Nip-Park Lodge,  
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Accessible and charming in environment,  
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day life.GOLF EVERY DAY ON OUR  
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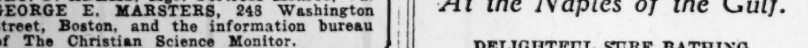
K. J. McKINSON, Manager, Wilbur (Volusia  
County), Florida.

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Golf, Tennis and Motoring.

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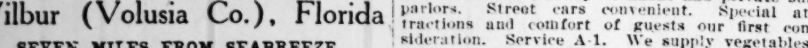
On the beautiful Caloosahatchee River.

New 18 hole golf course overlooking  
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Orchestra. Superior cuisine. Accom-  
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EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.

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Fireproof Construction

Modern Equipment Efficient Service

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Delightful home atmosphere. Cuisine un-  
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150 ROOMS - FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.  
STEAM HEAT, OTIS ELEVATOR.  
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Facing beautiful Hemming Park. \$100,000  
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THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS



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Chicago's premier resident and trans-  
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Chicago's Favorite South Side resi-  
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

200 Rooms. Rates \$1.50 and upward.

Moderate priced A La Carte Cafe.

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American Plan.

New and Strictly Fireproof.

Taxi From Depot at Our Expense.

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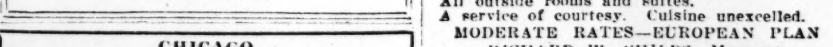
## Great Northern Hotel

Opposite Postoffice-Federal Building

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400 Rooms,  
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JOHN C. O'NEILThe place to enjoy  
Chicago hotel life. Con-  
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Best Garage in sight  
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## HOTEL MUEBLEBACH

BALTIMORE AVENUE AND FLEET STREET  
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New Fireproof Rooms

Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of  
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with its superb location overlooking  
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pean plan, \$2.50 up. Luxurious rooms,  
perfect service and every convenience.  
Represents the best that local pride and  
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presses in structure and equipment the  
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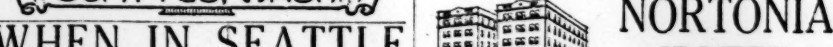
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A high class family and tourist hotel.  
Special attention to ladies traveling alone.

ELEVENTH STREET, Near Washington



## The Marquette

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife  
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European Plan, \$1.50 to \$5.00

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## Golden West Hotel

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Rooms without bath \$1.00 up for one  
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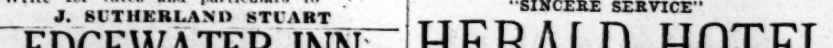
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A sun-lit outside room, \$1.00  
One with private bath, \$1.50  
20 cents more for two-no higher.  
Attractive rates to permanent guests.

MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager.



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Facing Halifax River

A small select family hotel catering only to  
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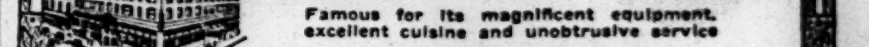
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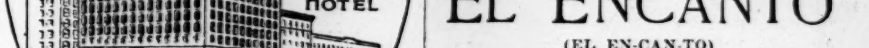
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# THE PILGRIMS' GREAT DECISION



**REEDOM** to work out their convictions with regard to restrictions of church and State, was the grave issue which confronted that brave little company, later known as the Pilgrims, when, just 300 years ago, they made their all-important decision to emigrate to the New World. It is probable that it was in this same

year of 1617 that they sent two of their number, John Carver and Robert Cushman, from Leyden to London, to arrange for the details of their emigration with the London Virginia Company.

The impulse for their seeking a distant home and for the formation of the various Separatist bodies is to be found in the stirrings of the English Reformation and in its failure to go far enough to satisfy the spiritual hunger of the people. Combined with this, but subordinated to it, was a desire for greater political independence and larger opportunities for education. Henry VIII, who threw off allegiance to Rome, and Elizabeth, who inherited his ideas as well as the crown, were determined to establish a national church and had neither sympathy with nor tolerance for new doctrines or changing forms, except those approved by themselves. "All these people, with all their manners, were in one day with the blast of Queen Elizabeth's trumpet, of ignorant papists and gross idolaters, made faithful Christians and true professors," blithely wrote Barrow, in 1590. Although Elizabeth had made official statement of the affairs of the church, the ultra-reformers refused to accept the settlement for themselves, and dissenters of varying stripes appeared.

**IN THE** year 1570, the Puritans became a distinct party, under the name given them by Archbishop Parker of Canterbury. It was their desire, as it was that of other Separatists, to have a simpler form of church service and greater purity of daily life. The Pilgrims were troubled, also, by the ignorance of the people, who had few opportunities for learning.

Even when churchmen desired reforms, many of them were held back by leanings toward the forms of the old religion. There was also a scarcity of Protestant clergymen. "All the zeal and fervor of Protestantism was to be found in the ranks of the Puritans, and the best hope of the church was to open her arms a little wider and embrace them all." But this the church did not do, and consequently, the Separatist churches multiplied. In the meantime, the Puritans remained, in name, within the church, conforming in so far as they could with its conduct, but always hoping for reforms. They were seeking more than an outward reformation, in forms and ceremonies,—"a spiritual and not a political reformation."

When James I came to the English throne, hopes sprang up for greater toleration of Separatist ideals; those

of the Separatists who had taken refuge abroad sent home plans for leniency and the Puritans appointed some of their number to meet the King on his way from Scotland, to present their petition. At first, James appeared favorably inclined, but, all at once, he began to show hostility to the Separatists, whose power he feared. The lack of religious unity increased; even the Separatists, who were one in desiring a purer and better-disciplined church and greater freedom of individual members, still held differing views as to the way in which this end should be attained. Thus there arose many Separatist churches, in England and on the Continent. For the first time, a serious attempt was made to establish a church independent of tradition or of civil authority, a truly congregational church.

A little district of Nottinghamshire, England, in which were the towns of Austerfield and Scrooby, became for a time the center of the Puritan movement; and here there came into prominence William Brewster, its leading spirit. Living quietly in the one-time famous Manor House at Scrooby, the young Brewster yet was somewhat in touch with the outer world; first, be-

terested in Puritanism, and, upon several trips into the Low Countries which he later made with Davison, himself a Puritan, he came into touch and sympathy with the Separatist churches there.

Upon his return to Scrooby, he was instrumental in establishing the Scrooby church, which had no formal organization, but "first one stood up and made a covenant, and then another, and these two joined together, and so a third, and these became a church." Meetings were held in the old manor, Brewster "entertaining them with great love and making provision for them to his own charge."

**OTHERS** conspicuous in the Scrooby church were William Bradford, born at Austerfield, only three miles from Scrooby, of less education than Brewster but of excellent ability, shrewd, practical, profoundly religious; and John Robinson, born probably at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, who was, like Brewster, a Cambridge man. After leaving the university, he became a clergyman in the established church, which he left after a few years, to join the Separatists.

Even in this remote corner of the land, the Puritans were not free to worship as they pleased, but were so persecuted that, at length, they decided to go to Holland, at that time the seat of religious tolerance and the refuge of the oppressed of many countries. There were strict laws regarding anyone's leaving England without permission, excepting at stipulated ports, and, of course, traveling of all kinds was extremely difficult. The Puritans of Scrooby, knowing that permission to leave would be refused them, did not ask it, but secretly hired a boat to carry them from Boston, in Lincolnshire, to Holland. After many delays, they started only to be betrayed by the captain, who sent them back in open boats. Fortunately, Boston was a city of Puritan sympathies. The magistrates, however, did not dare to let them go until a special order was received from the Privy Council; even then, seven of the men were kept for the assizes, Bradford and Brewster among them.

The next attempt to leave was made from the east coast, somewhere between Grimsby and Hull, this time the Puritans employing a Dutch captain, who "bade them not fear, for he would do well enough." There was, however, again much delay and difficulty about getting off. On account of the roughness of the sea and the necessity for secrecy, some of the party were left behind, only to be taken by pursuing soldiers; of those who succeeded in getting aboard the ship, many had to leave without their belongings. They were 14 tempestuous days afloat before they could make port. In the worst of the storm, the Pilgrims maintained their faith, at the supreme moment crying out: "Yet, Lord, thou canst save! Yet, Lord, thou canst save!" The storm ceased soon afterward and they came safely into port at Amsterdam.

In spite of, perhaps because of, the religious freedom which Amsterdam afforded, there was much contention among the various Separatist churches already established there when the Puritans arrived. All about the Puritans there went on much strife and disagreement. In addition to the

graver troubles of doctrine and church government, these churches were vexed by minor scandals and disorders. For instance, the Rev. Francis Jonnson, pastor of one of these churches, had married a widow, a Mrs. Thomasine Boys, despite the opposition of his brother, who urged that Mrs. Boys was noted for pride, because of which "many of ye saints would be grieved." This brother protested against "her gold rings, her busks and her whalebones." He begged that her "showish hat" might be changed for "a sober taffety or felt." She reformed a little, her hat being later "less topishly set," but, when further reforms were demanded, she became "very peert and coquett." Before a church council, George, Francis' brother, was called upon to amend his criticism that she used musk and wore a topish hat; but he was disinclined to withdraw the charges. The church decided that the hat was not topish in nature. This was followed by discussion of what was topish in a hat. George, who later was said to have "a crackt brain," wrote a book about this and other unfortunate incidents, in consequence of which he was expelled from the church. There were many charges of misconduct and many unsatisfactory conditions in "the Ancient" and other Separatist churches in exile. The Pilgrims, who had probably never intended a permanent settlement in Amsterdam, decided to leave the disturbing conditions here and seek a quiet refuge, where they might work out their own ideas of church polity with stronger hopes of success.

**PUTTING** their few worldly possessions aboard canal boats, the Pilgrims probably journeyed by the Haarlem Canal to the entrance of Haarlem Meer, where their boats had to be carried over the dam into the lake. After crossing this lake, they would pass through one picturesque canal after another until they came into one of the channels of the Rhine, and thence to Leyden.

Leyden was a beautiful and interesting city, which had had great importance as a center of woolen industry for generations, the Leyden weavers being widely known for their skill. Not only was this "Venice of the North" celebrated for its commerce, but for its learning, having established a Protestant university after the war with Spain had cut them off from the Roman Catholic universities of Flanders. The authorities were broad-minded in the appointment of professors, and men of diverse opinions and beliefs obtained positions there. Education, too, was general among the people. Almost every one could read and write, a rare thing for that time, and, because of intercourse with other countries, a knowledge of foreign languages was common among them.

The Pilgrims were content with humble trades, few of them having had previous experience with anything except agriculture. Many became serge weavers, wool combers and carders. The record of the marriage of William Bradford describes him as a "rustian worker"; some made bombazine and some hats.

Brewster set up a printing press, which afterwards became famous as the Pilgrim Press, issuing many tracts and larger books the publication of which was forbidden in England, but which eventually made their roundabout way there from Holland. Owing to the many restrictions in England at this time, private printing was almost an impossibility; but, in Holland, almost anything might be printed. Many believe that, at the Pilgrim Press, only the type was set up, the printing being done outside by the Dutch. Complaints having been made to the Dutch by the British Government, Brewster's premises were searched, the type seized, and seals placed upon the door. The Pilgrims prospered in Leyden, and there were many valuable additions to their number from England, including Edward Winslow, Myles Standish, Samuel Fuller, John Carver, Robert Cushman, and Isaac Allerton. As time went on, however, there seemed little likelihood of their exile being ended by a return to England, where the Pilgrims might live among their own people. For the sake of their children, especially, they desired to make a change. They feared that, by remaining among the Dutch, they would lose their language and English characteristics. There was

upon Virginia, instead of Guiana which they had also considered, concerning both of which John Smith had written descriptions. To start a colony, it was necessary to obtain a patent, and the Pilgrims determined to apply to the London Virginia Company for a grant of land, Sir Edwin Sandys, a member of the council, being an old friend of Brewster's. It was also necessary to obtain, through the Privy Council, permission to form a government in the colony and to worship as they desired.

In 1617, John Carver and Robert Cushman, therefore, were sent to England to conduct negotiations. Sir Edwin Sandys befriended them from the start and the Pilgrims were much encouraged over the prospect of being allowed to form a new colony. Permission to conduct their religious affairs in their own way was less easily obtained, although Sandys used his efforts to obtain the King's favor, stating that they did not wish to live under the government of an alien State, but were anxious to enjoy liberty of conscience in America, where they would advance His Majesty's dominions and spread the gospel.

When the King asked what profits there might be, it was answered: "Fishing," to which he was pleased to reply: "So God has my soule, 'tis

furnish them with cattle, if they would live under their Government. So great were the obstacles in their way, that, although they desired to cut loose from Holland, they considered this for a time. Fortunately, Thomas Weston, a London merchant, with some merchant adventurers, friends of his, agreed to advance the money and provide the shipping necessary to establish the Pilgrims in the new country. With this solution in sight, private property in Leyden was sold, and individuals put what money they could spare into the common stock. A solemn fast was held and it was decided that only one part of the church should go at first, the youngest and strongest; only volunteers were to sail and, if they were forced to return, it was agreed that they were to be helped; those who succeeded were to help bring out the others. One hundred and fifty persons made ready to go, with Brewster as their elder, and articles of agreement were drawn up and signed.

The agents had been forbidden to make any new arrangements without permission from the church, but Robert Cushman, upon whom fell the responsibility of accepting the conditions made by the Adventurers and which differed from those drawn up by the Leyden Pilgrims, agreed to them. He tried to keep them secret, but they became known gradually and there were many protests. The condition most objected to by the intending colonists was that, at the end of seven years, capital and profits (namely, houses, lands, goods and chattels) should be equally divided between the Adventurers and planters. It was held that these conditions were hard on the planters, and that under them few would work upon the land or buildings. The difficulties of satisfactory settlement were so great that Weston threatened to abandon the whole plan. The Leyden people, however, finally bought the Speedwell and fitted it in Holland, intending to keep it in the colony for fishing and trading. The Mayflower, of 180 tons, was hired in London, to transport the remainder of the people.

**WHEN** everything was ready for the Speedwell to depart, a day of humiliation was set. Robinson gave his famous farewell address, and the greater part of the day was spent in prayer and in taking counsel with regard to the voyage. Those who were going were escorted by their brethren to Delfshaven, where the ship was waiting. "So they left it goodly and pleasant cille, which had been their resting place nere 12 years; but they knew they were Pilgrims and looked not much on those things; but lift up their eyes to ye heavens, their dearest countrie, and quieted their spirits." A volley of shot was fired as they set sail for Southampton.

Here they had to make the final arrangement for their transportation to the New World. The articles of agreement had not been signed and many of the Pilgrims were unwilling to abide by the concessions that Cushman had made. Finally the difficulties were brought to a conclusion and the Pilgrims set sail from Southampton, on the Mayflower and Speedwell. The latter, however, proved unseaworthy and was obliged to put back, first to Dartmouth and then to Plymouth.

Some of her passengers were transferred to the Mayflower and the others, about 18 or 20, who were not of the stuff or in condition to make good colonists, went back.

It was Sept. 16 before the Mayflower made her real start. Then, for 65 days, this vessel of less than 200 tons was tossed upon the little known vastness of the Atlantic Ocean. On Nov. 19, they saw Cape Cod, but they were bound for North Virginia and so tried to bear southward. They were thwarted, however, by breakers and untoward conditions and thus destiny brought them into the harbor of Cape Cod, where the beginnings of New England were made. The business of



The Stadhaus, Leyden

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



The church in Leyden, bearing the Robinson memorial tablet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



The departure of the Pilgrims from Delfshaven

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from reproduction of an old Dutch painting

much also in their surroundings with which they had no sympathy. If they were to preserve their nationality and their religious fundamentals, after the first generation, they must find a place in which they could establish themselves according to their own ideas, and where they could be "a beacon to others."

The Pilgrims wanted to enjoy their religious liberty, but under the protection of England, if possible, and for this reason chose of a new land fell

an honest trade, 'twas the apostles' own calling." But all the messengers could obtain from the King was a promise to connive at them if they would be peaceable; he would not give them authority under his seal. After due consideration, they decided that "they must rest herein on God's providence, as they had done in other things," and continued their preparations.

The Dutch offered to transport the Pilgrims to the Hudson River and

a new democracy occupied the abilities and energies of the people who had left England and Holland because of their stubborn insistence upon their right to stipulate what forms of service, what doctrines and what religious policy they should observe.

They were now a power unto themselves in civil and church matters. Their manifestation of it, their interpretation of their duty and their method of exercising it form the early history of New England.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Spiritual Evolution

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO MATERIAL philosophy evolution has been a ready theory with which to explain many things concerning creation, and still leave the subject where it was in the beginning. To the practical man, however, if he thinks of evolution at all, the subject is something of a bugbear. It is hard on anyone, for instance, to be made to believe that mankind is only the victim of a remorseless law which, very slowly, but none the less surely, grinds material creation back into its original dust or nothingness.

Most of the students of material evolution seem to get very much interested in what might be called the intermediate steps of the subject. All goes well until reason demands to see what the legitimate outcome of the theory will be; then the situation suddenly reminds one of the ancient belief that the earth was flat, since you have to be very careful lest you go too far, for material evolution having had a suppositional beginning must also have an ending.

The theory can, of course, begin and end in only one of two conclusions, either that matter is as real and self-existent as Spirit, God—in fact is God, Mind, or creator, which is out of the question—or that matter is found to be nothing. For this reason, evidently, few believers in material evolution seem to have the courage to go to the bitter end of their theory, for to do so would mean to give up materiality and seek Spirit as the All-in-all. It is not strange, therefore, that material evolution has much to say of theories, supposed to explain present material conditions, but offering nothing trustworthy either as to the beginning or the ending of these conditions. This, however, is really the important part, for if mankind once understands the beginning and ending of so-called material existence, the remainder of the theory will harm no one. Believers in material evolution seem to have overlooked the main source which promulgates their theory. Not accepting the account of creation as found in the first chapter of Genesis, because they insist upon a

material instead of a spiritual creation, they often reject the entire Bible. Thus the true explanation of material evolution remains unnoticed. Now this is found in the Adam account in the second chapter of Genesis. Nothing better than this has ever been offered as a basis of material evolution. It plainly shows that material evolution began in dust, nothingness, and the contemplation of matter as real; denied God, Spirit, Infinite Life, Truth, and Love—thus proving that it never was nor ever could be of God, and so ended as it began, in death or nothingness. Hence it is also apparent that by accepting the Adam account as the true account of creation, scholastic theology and material evolution rest upon the same theory, the same basis, even though they refuse to shake hands and admit their relationship.

New evolution, as it really is, is a subject of the greatest importance to us. This is evidently what Mrs. Eddy implies when she makes the dignified statement on page 135 of Science and Health that "Spiritual evolution alone is worthy of the exercise of divine power." She also says, on page 27 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Creation, evolution, or manifestation,—being in and of Spirit, Mind, and all that really is,—must be spiritual and mental. This is Science, and is susceptible of proof." What a great difference at once appears between material evolution, so-called, and spiritual evolution. Whereas the so-called law of material evolution is nothing but the working out in belief of the destruction inherent in erroneous mortal mind—the stronger belief overcoming the weaker—the law of spiritual "creation," evolution, or manifestation, is infinite Love.

Now when we speak of a demonstrable Principle, for so we must if evolution is based upon Science, spiritual evolution becomes a law that is an integral activity in our lives. It denotes a demonstrable progress, the attaining of spiritual good, spiritual dominion over sin and disease, and a constant pulling down of the false

structure of mortal beliefs that the immortal facts of Spirit or divine consciousness may appear. It does not signify the destruction of one mortal belief, in order that another still stronger belief may take its place, but it signifies the clearer and clearer apprehension of the ideas of Spirit, God, as reality. Spiritual evolution, from our standpoint means, then, the growth of spiritual understanding, and the constant overcoming of the chaos of mortal material beliefs, of sin, disease and death, through the apprehension of God, as given to us through Christian Science. This is evidently the reason why Mrs. Eddy says of the Biblical record of creation: "Was not this a revelation instead of a creation?" (Science and Health, p. 504.)

The scientific demonstration, then, according to Christian Science, of the divine Principle, Love, whereby we find creation to be spiritual, not material, and Life and Truth manifested by God's image and likeness, man, is the true evolution by which we divest thought of all false beliefs, including all that pertains to matter, or sin, disease, and death. While spiritual evolution has nothing to destroy that is real, but everything that is true to reveal, its demand for the sacrifice of material beliefs, or error, is incessant. The price we pay, therefore, for spiritual progress or evolution, is the giving up as real all that pertains to the evidence of the physical senses. This Mrs. Eddy indicates in a poem which sums up the entire subject of evolution:

"If worlds were formed by matter,  
And mankind from the dust;  
Till time shall end more timely,  
There's nothing here to trust.

Thenceforth to evolution's  
Geology, we say—  
Nothing have we gained therefrom,  
And nothing have to pray:

My world has sprung from Spirit,  
In everlasting day;  
Whereof, I've more to glory,  
Whereof, have much to pay."  
—Miscellaneous Writings, p. vii.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Street in Naples

There can be few towns in all the world whose praises have been so much sung as those of Naples. From the familiar "O bella Napoli!" to the verifications of the poets they have been celebrated in many very diverse strains. Nor is this surprising. No amount of familiarity can ever diminish the beauties of that wonderful bay nor render the glories of that coastline commonplace.

The town of Naples itself, too, is a rich storehouse of interest and beauty. Whatever else may be said about the population of Naples, and there is a good deal which might be uttered on that subject, they have the gift of

looking picturesque at all times and in all circumstances. Given one of the steep, narrow, stair-like side streets of Naples, inhabited by that population, and all beneath a sky of deepest blue and with sunshine which has a brilliance that no northern sunshine can hint at, and the result is a series of pictures full of gaiety, the color, the movement, in a word, the charm, that seem to be peculiar to the south.

There are many things which seem curious in the streets of Naples, among these the sudden appearance during the afternoon of large flocks of goats, which are driven down the streets to

be milked outside each customer's door. It is, however, only the stranger who is surprised. The Neapolitan wonders why the "forestieri," those amiable but unaccountable strangers from other lands, find anything to wonder at, or even to admire in sights and scenes which are to him so completely a matter of course.

## When the Drive Goes Down

There's folks that like the good dry land, an' folks that like the sea. But rook an' river, shoal an' sand, are good enough for me. There's folks that like the ocean crest, an' folks that like the town—But when I really feel the best is when the drive goes down. So pole away, you river rats. From landin' down to lake—There's miles of pine to keep in line. A hundred jama to break!

There's folks that like to promenade along the boulevard. But here's a spot I wouldn't trade for all their pavement hard; Ten thousand laves by currents birled an' waters white that hiss—Oh, where's the sidewalk in the world that's half as fine as this? So leap away, you river rats. From landin' down to sluice; There's laws to run, there's peavay fun To break the timber loose! —Douglas Malloch.

## Firm and Gentle Friendship

Of all felicities, the most charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship. It sweetens all our cares, dispels our sorrows, and counsels us in all extremities.—Seneca.

## Democracy

"Few people take the trouble to find out what democracy really is. Yet this would be a great help," wrote Lowell, "for it is our lawless and uncertain thoughts. It is the indefiniteness of our impressions, that fill darkness, whether mental or physical, with specters and hobgoblins. Democracy is nothing more than an experiment in government, more likely to succeed in a new soil, but likely to be tried in all soils, which must stand or fall on its merits, as others have done before it. For there is no trick of perpetual motion in politics any more than in mechanics. President Lincoln defined democracy to be the government of the people by the people for the people. This is a sufficiently compact statement of it as a political arrangement. Theodore Parker said that democracy meant, not 'I'm as good as you are,' but 'You're as good as I am.' And that is the ethical conception of it, necessary as a complement of the other, a conception which, could it be made actual and practical, would easily solve all the riddles that the old sphinx of political and social economy who sits by the roadside has been propounding to mankind from the beginning, and which mankind have shown such a singular talent for answering wrongly. The rule will always hold good that you must 'Be your own palace or the world's your jail.'"

"Let us be of good cheer, however. The world has outlived much, and will outlive a great deal more. Our healing is not in the storm nor in the whirlwind. It is not in monarchies, or democracies, but will be revealed by the still, small voice that speaks to the conscience and the heart, prompting us to a wider and a wiser humanity."

## Forefathers' Day

On this low rock beside the bay,  
With lonely woods and waters round,  
The steps once heard at break of day  
Fill every village with their sound.

Again we tell how great the deed  
Of those who here their journey stayed,  
And, building cabins for their need,  
Foundations of an empire laid.

We see again, to these wild shores,  
Their vessel sail the path of light,  
And hail the morning's golden floors  
Above the winter and the night.

In God their dwelling-place they made;  
They toiled supremely Him to please;  
So, ever in their toil they prayed,  
And built this nation on their knees.  
—Albert Bryant.

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## The Very First Book Which I Ever Bought

"I remember the very first book which I ever bought, which I shall call No. 1. It was a volume of Ruskin—only a book of selections—which cost four shillings and sixpence. When I look back upon it now, we read in 'The Life of Henry Drummond,' by Cuthbert Lennox, 'I can name with perfect clearness what I got out of

that book. Ruskin taught me to see. Men are born blind, as blind as bats or kittens, and many men go through their whole career without even opening their eyes. I should have done so too, if I had not encountered Ruskin. It only requires the idea to be put into a man's mind."

"Ruskin will help a man to the use of his eyes. Anybody can be put up to this in a few minutes. Go out into the country on Saturday, and stop at the first plowed field. At first you will see nothing but an ugly plowed mass. When you look again, it is a rich amber color, with probably two feet of colored air moving over it. The plowed field is really a glowing mass of beautiful color. . . . I saw in Ruskin that the colors as they are in nature are most perfectly beautiful, and that by no possibility can they be changed to advantage."

"Then look at the bowlders, with their forests of lichen and mosses. Try to think what naked rock is. There are few places on the earth's surface where the earth's bones stick out, and there is nothing more appalling in the world. Ruskin calls mosses and lichens 'God's first mercy to the world.' Do not look at the general effect, but look at the individual. Look how exquisitely colored they are; look at the imitation of crystallization; look at the finish on their most minute parts; and look at the stability of these things. They are delicate; . . . the sun shines and scorches them, but never washes them away."

"The world have gone through the world and never seen them at all had Ruskin never taught me to look. He taught me to look at the trees when the leaves were off, and to see as much in them as when the leaves were on. One of the advantages this gives a man is the possession of a great many adjectives, and it is a man's adjectives, to a large extent, that bear witness to his intellectual power. A lot of men go to hear a sermon or a lecture. Some say, 'It was very nice,' but the thoughtful man will say, 'It was a discerning sermon,' or 'a well-thought-out sermon,' or 'a weak sermon.' Now there is nothing that will supply a man with adjectives so much as nature. . . . Ruskin says, 'No one knows what earnestness is until he has seen a sunrise.' The best idea one

can get of tenderness is the delicate light of an autumn sunrise. Let me simply say that if anyone has not discovered the world in which he lives, he ought to get some book that will help him do this."

"The second book I bought was Emerson, and I used always to take credit to myself that I had discovered Emerson. My fellow students would not read him. They always read Carlyle. I could not read Carlyle then. If I did read Carlyle, I felt I had been whipped; while, after I read Emerson, I felt I had been stroked down."

"I think a man should read the books that help him. It does not matter what reputation they have got. I think a man should discard the books that bore him. I think what Emerson does for you is to teach you to see with the mind."

## Old Friends

What though for months the tranquil dust descends,  
Whitening the heads of these mine ancient friends,  
While the damp offspring of the daily press  
Flaunts on my table with its pictured dress;

Not less I love each dull familiar face,  
Nor less should miss it from the appointed place.

I snatch the book, along whose burning leaves  
His scarlet web our wild romancer weaves,  
Yet, while proud Hester's fiery pangs I share,  
My old Magnolia must be standing there! —Holmes.

## Frugality and Liberality

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality; both together make an excellent temper.—William Penn.

## Felix Mendelssohn at Weimar

The following passages from letters were written by Felix Mendelssohn when he was eleven years old:

Weimar: November 6, 1821.  
Now listen, all of you. Today is Tuesday. On Sunday, the Sun of Weimar, Goethe, arrived. We went to church in the morning, and heard half of Handel's music to the 100th Psalm. The organ, though large, is weak; that of St. Mary's church is smaller, but much more powerful. The Weimar one has fifty stops, forty-four notes and one thirty-two foot pipe. After church I wrote to you that little letter dated 4th instant, and went to the Elephant Hotel, where I made a sketch of Lucas Cranach's house. Two hours later, Professor Zelter came, calling out: 'Goethe has come, the old gentleman has come!' We instantly hurried downstairs and went to Goethe's house. He was in the garden, just coming round a hedge. Isn't it strange, dear father—just the same as it happened with you! He is

very kind, but I do not think any of his portraits like him. He then went through his interesting collection of fossils, which has been newly arranged by his son, and said repeatedly: 'H'm, h'm, I am quite satisfied.' After that I walked in the garden with him and Professor Zelter, for about half an hour. Then we went to dinner. . . . After dinner, Fräulein Ulrike, Frau von Goethe's sister, asked him for a kiss, and I followed her example. Every morning I have a kiss from the author of 'Faust' and 'Werther,' and every afternoon two kisses from the father and friend Goethe. Think of that! In the afternoon I played to Goethe for about two hours, partly fugues of Bach and partly improvisations. In the evening they arranged a whist table, and Professor Zelter, who took a hand, said: 'Whist means, that you are to hold your tongue.' There's one of his good expressions for you. We all had supper together, even the Goethe, who doesn't generally take it.

Now something for you. . . . Fanny! Yesterday morning I took your songs to Frau von Goethe, who has a good voice and will sing them to the old gentleman. I told him that you had written them, and asked him whether he would like to hear them. He said, 'Yes, yes, with pleasure.' Frau von Goethe likes them very much indeed, and that is a good omen. Today or tomorrow he is to hear them.

Weimar: November 10.  
On Monday I went to see Frau von Henkel, and also his Royal Highness the hereditary Grand Duke, who was very much pleased with my Sonata in G minor. On Wednesday evening a very pretty opera, 'Oberon,' by Wagner, was given. On Thursday morning the Grand Duke, the Duchess, and the Hereditary Grand Duke came to us, and I had to play. And I played from eleven in the morning till ten in the evening, with only two hours' interruption, finishing with Hummel's Fantasia. When I was with him the

other day, I played the Sonata in G minor, which he liked very much, also the piece for Begas, and yours, dear Fanny. I play much more here than at home, seldom less than four hours, and sometimes even eight. Every afternoon Goethe opens his instrument (a Streicher) with the words, 'I have not heard you today—now make a little noise for me.' And then he generally sits down by my side, and when I have done (mostly extemporizing) I ask for a kiss, or I take one. You cannot fancy how good and kind he is to me, no more can you form an idea of the treasures in minerals, busts, prints, statues, and large original drawings, etc., which the polar star of poets possesses. It does not strike me that his figure is imposing; he is not much taller than father; but his look, his language, his name, they are imposing. The amount of sound in his voice is wonderful, and he can shout like ten thousand warriors. . . . On Saturday evening, Adèle Schopen-

hauer [the daughter] was with us, and Goethe, against his custom, spent the whole evening in our company. Our departure was spoken of, and Adèle decided that we would all throw ourselves at Professor Zelter's feet and beg for a few days' delay. We dragged him into the room, and then Goethe began with his voice of thunder to abuse Zelter for wanting to take us to that old nest, as he called it. He ordered him to be silent and obey without resistance; to leave us here, go to Jena alone, and come back again. Professor Zelter was besieged from all sides, so he had to give in, and do everything as Goethe wished. And now Goethe was assailed from all sides, they kissed his mouth and his hands, and whoever could not get at them patted and kissed his shoulders; and if he had not been at home, I believe we should have carried him home in triumph, as the people of Rome did Cicero after the first Catilinian speech.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Flotsam of Spurlis Versenkt

THE most interesting feature of the diplomatic correspondence of Germany with the South American States, which Mr. Lansing is giving to the world, from time to time, is its frank non-morality. The immoral man is conscious of his immorality, and at least has sufficient sense of decency remaining to offer some excuse for his conduct, or to attempt to cloak his actions. In the case of Germany this uneasy consciousness of the immoral is entirely lost in an apparently unconscious access of non-morality, the only let and hindrance to which appears to be the practical inconveniences resulting from being found out. The German diplomatic service appears, indeed, to have assimilated to the full the ancient proverb that the sin of sin is not in sinning, but in being discovered sinning.

In the days since the war first began, several German diplomatists have given charming and striking exhibitions of the new diplomacy. It was reserved, however, for Count von Luxburg, the representative of the Kaiser in Buenos Aires, to supply, with unconscious humor and fitness, the name for the new German method of political negotiation, when, in the very midst of his pourparlers, with the Government in Buenos Aires, over the sinking of the steamship Toro, and at a time when he was assuring President Irigoyen of the bona fides and friendship of the Wilhelmstrasse, he cabled to Berlin, with respect to certain small Argentine vessels, for whose safety he was supposed to be arranging, "spurlis versenkt," or "sink without trace." Puncta fides, in short, after having done duty for so many centuries as a synonym for treachery is obviously going to find a strong competitor in "spurlis versenkt."

What, however, the civilized world will be found watching for, not without some amusement, is the effect the latest revelations will have on President Irigoyen. The President, it must be admitted, manifested a broad tolerance of uncomplimentary allusions to his ministers when Count von Luxburg's last record was given to an astonished world. For the same reasons, whatever they may have been, he may receive, with sang-froid, the Count's latest charming reference to the Minister for Foreign Affairs as "a theatrical person who has shown insane cunning in preventing the chargé d'affaires from interviewing the President." Whether, however, he will be quite so delighted with the somewhat compromising references to himself in the new disclosures is at least open to question, whilst there can hardly be much doubt exactly how the country itself will enjoy the contemptuous intimation that "so long as Chile is neutral, Germany will be able after the war, to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily in opposition to an infatuated and misguided Argentina as with Argentina on her side."

Now if this were all it would be bad enough. But Count von Luxburg is one of those crude diplomatists who are never entirely satisfied until they have involved not only themselves but those engaged in negotiating with them. Thus he goes on genially to point out, to his correspondent in Santiago, that "all sensible men here, even Zeballos, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina," and to add naively that "moreover the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The President has the firm intention of setting the Council of Ministers against North America." It is scarcely remarkable, after this, that the ingenious Count should have added, with surprising caution, "Use the above confidentially."

Unfortunately the Count's confidences have fallen into the unsympathetic hands of Mr. Lansing, whose ideas of caution are entirely remote from those of the new diplomacy. As a consequence the Wilhelmstrasse must be wishing that it could apply spurlis versenkt to its inept official, "even Zeballos" must be somewhat disconcerted, and President Irigoyen preparing denials and explanations. Entertaining, however, as Mr. Lansing's revelations may prove to those who are not in any way compromised by them, they have a serious side which Germany will eventually be called upon to explain to statesmen by no means so accommodating or sympathetic as President Irigoyen. What, for instance, was the cause of the anxiety for this understanding with Chile, which was to be sought whilst the simple Irigoyen was being assured that in him lay Germany's hopes? What is the sleeping partnership with Siemens Schuckert? And what, in particular, about the mysterious reorganization of South Brazil? As a matter of fact it will scarcely be necessary to press very heavily on the diplomatic door for an answer to these questions, for the door, as Mrs. Cluppins might say, is on the jar, and Mr. Lansing could, it is to be imagined, insert his hand without much difficulty and unlock the chain.

Apart, however, from all this, which constitutes the serious side of Count von Luxburg's intrigue, the people of South America will be interested in learning what German diplomacy thinks of them as a whole, and how it refers to them not officially but en famille. The South American, then, according to the ineffable Count von Luxburg, is an Indian under a thin veneer, and is accordingly best negotiated with through the instrumentality of a submarine squadron. Count von Luxburg was, indeed, always pestering Berlin for that squadron, which Berlin, in spite of Count von Bernstorff's famous three hundred, could never find it convenient to produce. Then, the Count went on to explain to Berlin that South American cabinet ministers are apparently as susceptible to bribes as Pooh-Bah himself. He had no reason, that can be discovered, for this opinion beyond the pure surmise, that as he could not win them to his own side, therefore the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Marine in the Argentine must have accepted bribes elsewhere. And then again he had come to regard an inability to agree with

him as a proof of South American "insanity" and "cunning."

It will be well, indeed, that President Irigoyen should bear these facts in mind in extricating himself from the mine field of insinuations and direct charges with which Count Luxburg has surrounded him, for Mr. Lansing's revelations will explain to him, in advance, the methods of the gentlemen with whom he has been negotiating. He will find that he is charged with permitting the erection of a German receiving plant; with concluding a secret agreement with Bolivia and Chile; with siding with Germany against the United States and Brazil; with keeping an open market for Germany; and with being consumed with too much vanity to acknowledge the contents of dispatches from the United States. So that after having shown all this consideration to Count von Luxburg, and made all the excuses he has for Spurlis Versenkt, it must have been somewhat irritating and disappointing to learn that his friendship or enmity was really a matter of no particular moment. Truly the ways of the new diplomacy are remarkable.

When everything else, however, has been said and done, the fact remains that Count von Luxburg's cables involve President Irigoyen in a policy not merely of personal antagonism to the United States, but of endeavoring to form an alliance of the Argentine with Bolivia and Chile against the United States. Coming as all this does on the top of the President's unwillingness to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, in spite of the cynical recommendation to the Wilhelmstrasse to sink without trace, the world will wait, with great interest, the explanation of the President of Argentina of these negotiations.

### The Shipping Board

ALMOST from the hour of the approval of the Administration bill creating a United States Shipping Board, on September 7, 1916, nearly everything connected with it has been unsatisfactory. The need of a great merchant marine was felt in the United States long before the outbreak of the war, but the exigencies that began to make themselves manifest with the precipitation of that conflict greatly accentuated this need, and, all through 1915, there was an incessant popular demand for a policy that would revive the shipbuilding industry of the nation, not only in its own interest, but in the interest of the nations toward which the sympathies of its people were flowing.

Yet the war had been going on for more than two years, and the destruction of shipping had already begun to strain the maritime resources of Great Britain, on which the United States was principally, and almost solely, dependent for ocean transportation facilities, before Congress could be induced to enact necessary legislation. The bill, which was expected to promote shipbuilding with a rush, was approved, as has been said, on September 7, but for some reason as inexplicable and mysterious as many other things associated with the whole affair, and notwithstanding the President's often-expressed desire for the expedition of merchant ship construction, the members of the Shipping Board were not appointed for more than three months afterward, or until December 22, 1916. More than a month then elapsed before the Shipping Board organized, the date being January 31, 1917, and it took until April 17, 1917, fourteen days after Congress had declared a state of war between the United States and Germany, for the Shipping Board to reach the point of organizing the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which was to have charge of constructive work.

In the mean time, Major-General George W. Goethals had been selected and appointed as director of works, with the title of general manager. Three months later, or on July 24, 1917, the interval having been wasted on useless disputes over the relative claims for steel and wooden vessels, Commissioner Denman was forced out and General Goethals resigned. Four more months went by, during which period Edward N. Hurley was appointed chairman of the board, and Rear Admiral Capps became successor to Major-General Goethals; then, on November 15, Rear Admiral Capps resigned, and was succeeded by Rear Admiral Harris, who resigned last Monday, and was succeeded, as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, by Charles A. Piez of Chicago.

Fifteen months are accounted for in this running summary, and the Shipping Board is still in process of organization, or of reorganization, if that is better. Chairman Hurley declares that the work accomplished in the mean time has been great, and that the outlook for the construction of a merchant fleet of 6,000,000 dead tons before December 31, 1918, was never brighter than now. But the nation, which has been disappointed, and almost disheartened, by delays in shipbuilding due to continuous bickerings, misunderstandings, and general lack of harmony and cooperation in the management of a branch of the public service of vital importance to the United States and its allies, is not convinced. Neither is Congress, and a remarkable evidence of the dissatisfaction that is prevalent, and that is traceable only and directly to the apparent failure of the Shipping Board to rise to the occasion by turning out ships, is found in the fact that partisanship was forgotten in the Senate when the question of immediately investigating the entire matter was under discussion.

Every loyal and thoughtful person in the country will hope to find, first, that the frequent changes made have been for the good of the service; second, that, notwithstanding these changes, the progress claimed by Chairman Hurley may be indisputably established; and third, that the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as now constituted, are capable of performing the work which the United States expects of them. A thorough, nonpartisan, unprejudiced, searching, penetrating inquiry is necessary in order that the nation may be assured that no mysterious and malign influence has been operating to obstruct, delay, and demoralize shipbuilding, or that, if any such influence obtains and is active, it shall be summarily destroyed.

Politics cuts no figure. Personality cuts no figure. Private opinions, or fads, cut no figure. Nothing cuts

a figure, in the prosecution of the great task of building ships to meet the pressing emergency, save the production of ships.

### The Round Table of the Allies

IT WAS Disraeli who said that the spirit of the age was the spirit of equality. The historic precedents of international conferences, determining the course of nations, do not recognize this fundamental faith and good understanding which nations should display toward one another. The Allies have put off the full and inevitable cooperation to the eleventh hour. Meanwhile, Germany is rather a disconcerting example to those who would refute the Johnsonian axiom that no two men can be half an hour together without one acquiring an ascendancy over the other. It is precisely her ascendancy, gained in the councils of the Central Powers from the outset, which gave those powers military superiority over the Allies. But in reality the Central Powers are not a case in point. They have never laid claim to equality among themselves. Austria sold herself from the beginning, and her people, as well as the Bulgarians and the Turks, became slaves to the indomitable German will. The Hohenzollern has said, with Napoleon, that nature made all men equal, but nations unequal.

The Round Table has now been set up in the great council hall of the allied nations. Its significance should not be overlooked. The Round Table devised by the cunning workman of the Arthurian legend was made to seat all the knights so that all should be equal. Strife for precedence had prevailed before. The Table brought harmony and peace. It is to be regretted that at the allied table there is one chair empty—the Siege Perilous—since it strikes a note of disharmony at the outset. But one may be confident that the future will see the Muscovite, when once he has passed through his fiery trial to complete emancipation, one of the knights. In the meantime, no word should be heard of the paramountcy of any one nation. There should be no dispute as to precedence. The day has passed when jealousy, indecision, or thought of military superiority of any one power can hold back the Allies from complete cooperation. Any Æsopian dispute as to the lion's share of the business is out of order. Equality and democracy are of the very essence of the things for which the Allies are fighting. But true equality of service among the Allies means something more than an equal right to vote in the councils of the nations. It constitutes the germ of that ideal which is the ultimate goal of democracy, equality between every man and every nation in the world. While such an ideal is thus far outwardly unrealized, it is certainly not too soon for the Allies to achieve it in their attitude toward one another. They must bend their energies toward doing each his utmost for attaining the common goal. Let us hear no whisper of who shall be greatest among the peoples of the alliance. Before this altar of humanity each nation must lay his sword and his shield, vowing them, not for the purpose of economic rivalry or financial supremacy, but that each may do his fitting part for victory. Let us realize that one country may achieve this and the other that, but that all must do their best to the uttermost of their material and moral forces. It was the mouse that gnawed the net and freed the mighty king of the jungle. A small nation may yet contribute the particular aid or perform the particular achievement that may end the war. In any case, however, the war will end only through the best efforts of all, when criticism, individual pride, and consciousness of economic or inventive superiority are laid aside, and real allied equality is recognized and upheld. Division of duties is, of course, quite in keeping with this ideal. There is no apparent reason why this may not yet be worked out.

### Gulls

ONE of the sure signs of approaching winter, in London, is the arrival of the gulls off Blackfriars Bridge. They begin to come, in ones and twos, often quite early in the autumn, and, as sure as they do, will the inevitable paragraph appear in the papers telling of how they were seen there, and commenting on how late it is, or how early it is, as the case may be. In summer, of course, they have no need to come to town. Whether they travel far afield, following the shipping on almost motionless wings down the great estuary and out to sea, or, scorning travel, elect to spend the summer off Southend or Margate, they never skim lightly over the Pool, and so on to Blackfriars, until

The autumn is old,  
The sear leaves are flying.

Some people, however, insist that they are coming to town earlier every year, and that more unlikely things have happened than that London should become an all-the-year-round resort for them. For Blackfriars is only one of their favorite rendezvous. They are to be seen, on occasion, on the water in St. James' Park, that is, they were to be seen there in the winter days before the war, when there was water in St. James' Park, and, above all, on the Serpentine, but, wherever they are to be found, one reason for their presence is never far to seek. Londoners, for the most part, leave their sparrows—"everybody's sparrows"—to pick up a livelihood where they can, knowing well that they will succeed. They feed their pigeons—"nobody's pigeons"—on occasion, but there are still enough horses with nosebags, in London, improvident horses, reckless of how they scatter their oats, so long as they have enough, to insure most of the pigeons an adequate supply of the best of good foods.

There is, to be sure, a special reward attaching to feeding the gulls. The gull works so hard and so amazingly for what he gets. He does not disdain, it is true, to pick up anything promising from the surface of the water, or to swoop down at an astounding angle and retrieve, in passing, some choice morsel left temptingly on the parapet of the bridge. His great joy, however, is to catch things thrown to him in mid-air, and the more impossible the angle the more, apparently, does he joy in the feat, sailing easily over the bridge, under it, and round about in all directions, but never far away.

For it is, of course, at Blackfriars Bridge that he gives

his most wonderful exhibitions, and just about now, when the last leaf has been swept off the plane trees on the Embankment, on a day, perhaps, when a white mist is stealing up the river, and Waterloo Bridge, higher up stream, is just a hazy presence, is the time par excellence to go and see him and feed him. Every provision is made for his entertainment. There is no need to bring a supply of food for the gulls, for there are those who make it their business to supply the public with all things necessary, and anyone, for the outlay of one penny, may provide himself and many onlookers with much entertainment. Never, surely, was such chattering, swooping, and darting, such wonderful boomerang returnings, just in time, such unexpected interpositions of outsiders, such wonderful retrievals at the last possible hundredth of a second, or such amazing confidence. Then the habitué is always there, the man who makes a point of going down to the bridge every day, or as often as he can, and whose long practice enables him to induce a special performance. To him the gulls will come as a matter of course. They hover round about him, not hesitating, it is true, to take advantage of chance windfalls outside his ambit, but never flying far away from him. And if he prove illiberal, they will not hesitate to "plane" by close enough to take anything that may be offered from an outstretched hand. And so it is any day and every day all winter. There are always gulls at Blackfriars, and they are always ready to be fed.

### Notes and Comments

THE separatist trend in the political map of the world is the apparent paradox of the war which is avowedly striving for the brotherhood of the peoples. Ireland and Finland want individual republics. China has one. Russia has already presented the world with five separate republics, and the end is not yet. We are threatened with a republic of the Caucasus, Lithuania, the Lettish provinces, and Bessarabia. Where will these all be, where will Russia be, when the process of self-development under a score of presidents has been completed? Presumably nowhere, or just where the man in the story was when his legs wanted to walk in different directions, his heart wished a holiday, his hands asked to be excused the trouble of washing his face, and his eyes of seeing because reason accused them of conveying false impressions! After all, Remus showed a good deal of prophetic "horse sense" by contemplating the wall of Romulus at the foundation of Rome. Is the world going to talk brotherly love and then put up frontier walls as a preliminary precaution?

SCOTLAND found it much to its advantage to curtail the hours for saloons to be open, and now an agitation is about to crystallize into action for a similar step in the United States, mainly for the saving in coal that would result. The contention of the objectors reminds one of the farmer who became a guest at a city hotel and, after reading that dinner would be served from 6 until 9 o'clock, said he allowed he could get enough in that time. It does seem as if anyone could get more than enough of what saloons have to offer even if the hours were cut down one-half.

How Noyon received the news! Noyon, having served as the whip with which Clemenceau chastised the powers that were in France, naturally feels a particular regard for its champion. When the news, then, came to Noyon that Clemenceau was really Premier, there was no mistaking its satisfaction. An eye-witness says that the soldiers—there are mostly soldiers at Noyon—grabbed the Petit Parisien and the Petit Journal and, seeing the headlines, heaved a sigh of relief, with the brief and expressive "Ca y est" (that's done it) of men who do not waste words. It was the same everywhere in the army zone, officers and privates alike expressed their satisfaction, and their strong confidence that Clemenceau would live up to his reputation of never doing things by halves.

SEVERAL incidents that have recently come to light show very clearly that General Pershing is determined to maintain a high moral standard in the American Expeditionary Force, among the officers as well as in the rank and file. He has dealt with some offenders summarily and severely, but neither too summarily nor too severely to merit, and win, approval from the people of the United States, who demand that the American soldier shall be not only brave but decent.

THE American soldiers who are visiting England, or who are receiving their training in that country prior to joining their comrades on the western front, are sealing a fraternal compact of the Anglo-Saxon race which recalls an incident that occurred just before the war. The centennial of Anglo-Saxon peace was to be duly celebrated by ceremonies and exercises throughout the Empire and the Republic. Toward this end Americans in England had decided to accept from the English the gift of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons, in Warwickshire, and to raise subscriptions to make of it a permanent shrine and place of pilgrimage for Americans in the old country. A day came when the Duke of Teck presented the manor with all due formality and impressiveness to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador. The Duke and the Ambassador shook hands, and the Duke and the Ambassador smiled, as all great men performing great deeds do when faced by—the camera. But alas, the film that was to give the world a motion record of the ceremony—and the smile—perished ignominiously in a fire which burnt down the cinematographic factory! But the ill wind of the proverb is to maintain its old-time reputation. Once the great war is over, the ceremony between the two more closely federated nations is to be carried out with greater significance than was possible in ante-bellum days. The T jet of the Sulgrave rehearsal is to be put up a second time, and we shall get back, too, that smile and the international handshake for the delectation of thousands of "movie" audiences throughout the world.